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THE BRITISH ISLANDS.

Irish Disloyalty and Growing Fenian Troubles.

Another Excitement Over the Late Revolt in Jamaica.

A Strong Case Made Out Against Governor Eyre.

Absurdities of the British Constitution.

Female Orators Enlightening John Bull on America.

A MORMON DIVORCE CASE IN ENGLAND.

Free Trade Agitation---Cotton Cultivation in India.

A BRITISH INVASION OF AMERICA.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 27, 1866.

You will have received and "read, marked, learned, and inwardly digested" the Emperor's speech on the Mexican question and things in general. It is much more like a President's Message than a speech from the throne, which, *ex necessitate*, must be a platitude. The Emperor, who is not wanting in a good opinion of himself, claims that his Government closely resembles that of the United States. It is based on universal suffrage, with no lack of power in the executive. He is anxious to withdraw from Mexico, and so entirely devoted to the idea of non-intervention, that his only anxiety is that other powers will observe it strictly. (Do you hear?) He will withdraw the last French soldier from Mexico on the afternoon of the day you recognize the Empire of MAXIMILIAN, and guarantee that he shall not be disturbed from your side of the Rio Grande. I infer that he will think it necessary to remain in Mexico, by his military representatives, until such guarantee shall be given.

The English do not say it, but they are absolutely aching to have you quarrel with the Emperor. They have not decided which side they would take in such a quarrel, if obliged to take any. Of course they hope to keep neutral. But the whole animus of a hundred yards of leading articles, written within the week, is to excite America against France, and France against America. To England, such a fight, if she could keep out of it, would be like the one we read about—she would not in the least care which got licked, provided both suffered. The overwhelming military power, and increasing prosperity of France, are a constant humiliation to England. A few years ago, in the lifetime of hundreds of men I see about me, England was at the head of Europe, subsidizing and controlling the most powerful Governments of the Continent, until her armies encamped in Paris, and the first NAPOLEON was her prisoner on St. Helena.

[*Apropos:* In 1845, Her Majesty Queen VICTORIA granted a pension of £50 a year to CLARA MARIA SUSANNA LOWE, daughter of the late Gen. Sir HUDSON LOWE, (the jailor of NAPOLEON I.,) "in consideration of the services of her father, and her own destitute condition."]

Now, two powers threaten and overshadow England; France overshadows and threatens her across the channel line; America threatens and threatens to overshadow her across the St. Lawrence, and all across the Atlantic there. Conceive the delight of England if these two great and overshadowing powers could be induced to cripple or destroy each other. England would sing her National Anthem,

"Confound their politics,"

as it was never sung before—*Gloria in excelsis Victoriæ Reginæ!*

I wrote you last week very freely my opinion of the position taken by the Imperial Government with respect to Mexico. I beg this week to copy the following from a more recent number of the *Memorial Diplomatique*, the highest possible authority on such a question. It says:

> "The situation of the Cabinet of the Tuileries is the clearest possible, and may be summed up as follows: France in no way desires to render her occupation eternal, but she will not leave in obedience to intimidation, and still less before having obtained the satisfaction which she went there to obtain. The Government may possibly before long announce its intentions, which, being circumscribed within the above-mentioned limits, would not constitute a new fact. But that France has the idea of prematurely abandoning the Mexican expedition is neither true nor probable; that truth has no need of demonstration."

The English papers are doing their worst to exaggerate and embitter what the *Pall Mall Gazette* calls "the ugliest quarrel now in progress in European politics," which it states in this fashion:

> "'Get out of Mexico,' say the Americans to the French. 'Say that you will not interfere with the consolidation of the new state of things, and prove it by recognizing MAXIMILIAN, and we will go,' answer the French. 'We will do nothing of the sort,' say the Americans."

"The wish is father to the thought with these writers," who accurately represent English feeling on this subject, and they rejoice that, in the words of the *Gazette*,

> "LOUIS NAPOLEON has got himself into a predicament from which he can escape only by loss of credit or by a terrible war, or by the permission of the Americans."

Should this Mexican difficulty result in a war, whoever got the worst of it England would be happy, more or less. The Northern American party, as a rule, detests the Imperial Government, and hopes that NAPOLEON would get worsted. The other party would be equally happy to see the great Republic beaten.

If we find comfort in the quarrels of the Fenians in America, there is very little to be had from the continued trials and convictions in Ireland. The more there are sentenced to ten years of penal servitude the more need there appears to be of further arrests. Four years ago I was satisfied, by personal observation, that discontent and disloyalty were all but universal, and that the loyal minority was more dangerous to the Government than the disloyal majority. Nothing has happened to change, but much to confirm, my opinion. It is asked why Scotland is loyal and Ireland disloyal. The Scotch used to hate the English as much as one people could hate another. The reason for the difference may be a hint to those who wish to reconcile differences. When Scotland was united to England, her religion, her laws, her customs and institutions were all respected. When Ireland was united to England, her religion, laws, customs and institutions were all degraded or destroyed. That is all the difference. Like causes, like effects. The Divine rule, "Do unto others," &c., applies to nations as well as to individuals.

The last Fenian who has had the opportunity to make a bitter speech before receiving a sentence of ten years' penal servitude, was an Irish-American—but still, as the Judge took the trouble to remind him, a subject of Her Majesty, and owing to her, by the fact of his birth, an allegiance he could not throw off. In his little speech the convicted Fenian attended bitterly to "Anglo-American Consuls," as if the American Consul at Dublin was too English in his opinions to do his duty to Irish-Americans "in trouble." It would be well to understand this little matter of allegiance. Does the English maxim, "once a subject always a subject," still apply in all cases to a British-born naturalized American citizen? Only on this ground could such a man be convicted of treason, for there can be no treason where there is no allegiance; and if the allegiance still exists, the oath by which naturalized citizens renounce it is a farce. Of course, the American who conspires against a foreign Government may be punished, but not exactly for treason.

This gentleman, Mr. ROANTREE, is represented to have been one of the most desperate of all the Fenian prisoners. He had at his lodgings four six-barreled revolvers, a quantity of powder, a canister of bullet cartridges, two boxes of caps, a bullet-mould, Minié bullets, a rifle, various military books and a drill-book inscribed with the phrase, "*Sic semper tyrannis.*"

Districts are proclaimed, and people move into unproclaimed districts. The Police are happy watching everybody, and especially strangers and people who look like Yankees. Woe to the man who lets his beard grow or wears square-toed boots or forgets to part his hair behind like a true Briton. He is sure to be closely watched and taken up on the first convenient occasion. The convict ROANTREE solemnly declared that the very documents found upon him, and used to convict him were handed to him by the Government informer, on whose evidence he was convicted. The panic in Ireland seems to be something like that in Jamaica, only as the accused are worthy white men and near at hand, they get from five to twenty years' penal servitude, instead of the halter or cat-o'-nine-tails, or both in succession. Whatever may be thought of the justice of the punishment inflicted on so many Fenians in Ireland, this is certain—there are thousands more just as guilty as those already convicted, and the convictions and sentences, so far, have not had the least effect in quieting the country, but the reverse. On the meeting of Parliament, it may be hoped that there will be some man strong and brave enough to introduce an entirely different policy from that of terrorism—a policy of justice and generosity. This alone can really pacify and conciliate any country which has real or even imaginary grievances. In this matter, as in many others, the policy of the American Government is an example for all countries. Confidence begets confidence—love kindles love.

In Dublin, within a few days, the police have been assaulted in the exercise of their duty. A military force has been sent to Armagh, where the Orangemen are believed to be arming for the expected conflict. There is no doubt that troops have been within a few days hastily ordered to Ireland. The Judges have sat nearly fifty days, and the trials have usually lasted but a few hours. Very few have been acquitted, and very slight evidence has been enough to send men for ten or twenty years to a punishment, of the horrors of which, one of the judges told a convict the other day, they had no conception. This convict, whose crime consisted chiefly in having written an enthusiastic letter to Gen. MEAGHER, asked to be sentenced to penal servitude in preference to two years in the prison in which he had been confined. His request was mercifully refused. The sub-editor of the *People*, after a violent speech, was sent for ten years.

The magistrates of different counties are now applying to the Dublin authorities for additional force of police and military. Men are arrested with military maps of the country, and we read of night-meetings and conferences with American Fenians, who are believed to be scattered over the island.

While Fenianism, with the aid of American emissaries is fermenting in Ireland, the National Association has held a meeting in Dublin at which the Very Rev. Dr. O'BRIEN, the head of the Young Men's Catholic Association in England and Ireland, and one of the most spirited of Irish patriots, made a speech, which I have not seen, but the spirit of which may be judged by the following extract:

> "Where is the evidence of the fact that now statesmen may repose in peace, and diplomacy point with confidence to Ireland? Is it that we did not join the conspiracy lately the subject of so much executive activity—that we did not compass the overthrow of the State? Might we not have many reasons for not joining the Fenians besides love for the kind of justice we got from England's administration? Might we not have had not one but ten thousand reasons for not joining the Fenians besides the single one given by the *Times* and its followers, or their every-day errors regarding us? * * * Are we to conclude, because we do not conspire to kill an old enemy, that therefore we have fallen in love with him, or because we have rejected an unsafe or unseemly vessel we have given up the journey?"

From all this you will see that Ireland is in a feverish and dangerous condition. There is danger of outbreaks to be crushed by force, with massacres and military executions, like those in Jamaica. There is danger of intestine strife between Catholics and Orangemen, which would be even more bloody and horrible, for the average British soldier is an angel of mercy compared with a rabid zealot. Even if these miseries can be avoided, hundreds of men, many of whom have wives and children, are consigned to the horrors of penal servitude, while all hope of improvement in Ireland from the influx of capital, and progress in manufactures and agriculture is indefinitely postponed.

And who are responsible for all this, which so far is almost unmixed mischief? If the Fenians in America, they have a heavy account to settle. They have done too little or too much. They must do more, or they must try to undo what they have done. Either they must free Ireland from the English yoke, and give her a better government, (which I must distrust their ability to do until they can govern themselves,) or they ought at once to disband, cease from all efforts to disturb the peace of Ireland, and go down on their marrow bones to the British Government for the pardon and release of those their follies have consigned to penal servitude. One thing or the other they ought to do for Ireland, as they have proposed and promised, or let her alone, and not aggravate her miseries.

I do not forget that I have said that the Fenian agitation may be beneficial in calling the attention of the English Press and of Parliament to the state of Ireland, but that is a possible incidental benefit, over which no Fenian will care to glory, while it will be a very costly one to the poor victims.

A large portion of the testimony on which GORDON was convicted in Jamaica has been published in England, and it is not satisfactory to the strongest defenders of Gov. EYRE. It is not such testimony as any civil court could receive, or upon which a jury would be likely to convict. It is evident enough that GORDON was hanged, and a great many others with him, upon a common belief that they were guilty. Everybody in Jamaica connected with the governing minority seems to have been so satisfied that GORDON was the real head of the insurrection that his trial was a mere, and as it seems, a very imperfect, formality. Gen. NELSON, Gov. EYRE—every one, in short—was satisfied of his guilt, and he was hanged accordingly. But his party in England sympathizes with him in his feelings and his acts; if they disagreed at all, it was only as to method. They hold that the black man was as good as the white man, and better—because the white man had been a slaveholder, and was one still at heart. The black man, being in the majority, ought, they hold, to govern; and if white men combine to deprive them of this right, they ought to be put down. "Peaceably, if we can—forcibly, if we must," was the motto of the black majority in Jamaica and their Exeter Hall allies in England. GORDON, BOYLE, etc., may have considered that the time had come for the forcible alternative, and hence paid the penalty.

One curious thing to be noted is the strong and growing sentiment here, even among what are called advanced Liberals, in favor of a strong despotic Government. Self-government, it is said, is only for those who come to its capability, and who need none whatever. But wherever men require to be governed, there the strength and unity of real power, responsible if you please, but unhampered by its responsibility, is wanted. Such a government is wanted in India, in the West Indies—in every colony and dependency of Great Britain. And it is wanted not less at home, and notably right here in London, where the effects of misgovernment, as government, are disgraceful past all bearing. One would say, from the late report of the New-York Police Superintendent, that there was some need of a governing power on your side of the Atlantic as well as on this; but that is none of my business.

On this point of the necessity of Government an evening paper says:

> "Capitalists of energy and enterprise must be able to feel that their capital will be secure of protection and return, and their enterprise of a fair field and a reasonable prospect of profit. The peasantry must be able to feel, the decent among them, that their provision grounds will be guarded and their wages regularly paid, and the villainous and lazy that vagrancy and larceny will be put down with steady and severe repression; that education will be made compulsory, and that savagery in any of its forms will not be endured in a community which at least aims at civilization. To attain these ends a strong and free-handed government is necessary."

And then the same influential journal, commenting on an act of a "strong government," says:

> "There is reason to believe that we are now in possession of full information on the subject, and we do not hesitate to say that, subject to any further information, and on the existing state of facts, it appears to us that the execution of GORDON was utterly unjustifiable, and that the proceedings were a mockery of the forms of law. There is not a point in the proceedings which is not an outrage not only on the rules of law, but on the plainest dictates of natural justice and common good sense. GORDON was condemned to die for high treason, and was deliberately put to death upon evidence upon which no magistrate in England would have committed a man for trial for larceny."

It being settled that we are to have a reform bill, the question now is, What shall it be? and that question, I venture to predict, will not soon be settled. Of course the government must have determined nearly what sort of a bill to introduce, but when it is introduced, into what shape it may get before it has passed the committees is another question. And it is really a difficult matter. *Ought* the vote of any ignorant ruffian who pays a rent of six pounds a year to neutralize that of Earl RUSSELL or Earl DERBY? *Ought* a waiter, who keeps a lodging-house, to have a vote, because he is a householder, while his lodger, who could buy and sell him fifty times over as to property, and who is a philosopher and statesman, to have no vote, because he prefers to live in lodgings? Ought not men to have power in the State in some proportion to their worth and intelligence?

It is very true that nothing could well be more unequal and unjust than the actual representation of England. For example, there are in the House of Commons 51 members who represent a population of 160,615, while 14 members represent 3,000,000. Those 51 members represent on an average 122 electors each; some of them perhaps thirty or forty voters. In other cases, two members represent a population of half a million, containing many thousand of voters. Many of these members are never voted for at all—they are merely appointed, or nominated, by the great landlords, and are considered as chosen, because there is no opposition. Unless a poll is called for, no votes are ever taken. There is a show of hands—a mere formality. In this way three or four noble lords, by their representatives in Parliament, can outvote as many great commercial cities, and that a few thousand ignorant clodhoppers outweigh in the votes of an omnipotent Parliament, the three millions of people and all the wealth and intelligence of the great metropolis.

Yet this is the system of government held up to the admiration, and recommended for the imitation of the world—the system that Count MONTALEMBERT and all the absurd French Anglomaniacs wish to adopt in that country. Englishmen take pride in these absurdities. The more unlogical, unsymmetrical, and generally nonsensical their system of government can be shown to be, the better they like it. They like it because it is illogical—because it is unsymmetrical—because, in a word, it is absurd. The one answer to every objection is, "See how it works? See how powerful and prosperous we are. Is not that a proof that we have the best possible system of government?" Oh, my friend John Bull! to the last illogical and absurd, like your blessed constitution, does it never occur to you that you get along after a fashion, in spite of a bad system? And do you really get along so very well? Is your national debt a light burden? Are your taxes agreeable? Is pauperism a blessing in disguise? Are eleven millions of people just able to keep out of the poor-house anything to boast of? Are the perpetual agitation for reform in England, and chronic rebellion in Ireland proofs of a good government?

But where, asks J. B. triumphantly, do you find a better? And stout JOHN BRIGHT points his fat forefinger steadily due west, and says: "There, my friends, over there, is the Government for you to imitate." And there are multitudes of people here, who, when the cattle-plague is permitted to spread over England—it has penetrated every county but two—point to a very different result in France and Belgium. If our streets are dirty and impassable—if people are crushed to death in entering theatres—if railway trains are irregular—if people starve in Bethnal-green or Spitalfields—if the want of good order and good government becomes uncommonly outrageous, we have a proverb which thousands repeat, and which is of almost universal application—"They do these things better in France." And they certainly do.

This afternoon, at 3 o'clock, Miss EMMA HARDINGE will commence the third of her series of weekly orations on "America," at the St. James Hall, one of the largest and the most beautiful in the Metropolis. These orations have been better attended than could have been expected. As Saturday is "letter day," I have not had the happiness of hearing these discourses, having found time only for a few sentences of the second oration. It was a glorification of Yankee land, and I, as a party interested, felt too bashful at listening to its praises, to stay very long. The only notice of this distinguished "oratress" on which I can lay my hand at this moment, is the one in the *Saturday Review*. Making proper allowance for English prejudice, I found the criticism very amusing, and though the whole article may be too long to copy, I think the curiosity of your readers may be properly gratified by one or two brief extracts:

> "As to the manner of the oratress, it is really worth a visit to St. James's Hall to witness the phenomenon. Two hours of it was, as they would say in America, a caution; but ten minutes of Miss HARDINGE is a treat—of a sort. Such studied attitudinizing, such melodramatic starts and bounces and solemn stalking about the stage; such a flux of talk—not a cataract, but a solid sustained, never-pausing rush of words; such a pleonasm of emphasis; such a ranting of statistics, and spouting a page of Custom-house returns with the air and accent and deportment of CONSTANCE or LINDAMIRA at the least; such impassioned appeals on behalf of the grandeur and magnificence of two hundred and fifty-seven thousand dollars' worth of dry goods—all this was never before, in England at least, witnessed even on a platform. All that Miss HARDINGE had to say about the glories and splendors and successes and size and destiny of America, sounded pretty much as a clever, but rather tiresome, set of variations on a very familiar *thema*:
>
> Boston is a fine town,
> So is Philadelphy.
>
> We had heard all this before, but never had to swallow so much of it at a single gulp. And the political ecliptick which Miss HARDINGE traced by way of tag, and which brought the hall down, has certainly been anticipated in the rather well-worn 'Child of Natur and Child of Freedom, whose boastful answer to the Despot and the Tyrant is that his bright home is in the Settin Sun.' Anyhow, for ourselves, we will humbly admit that on Saturday last we left St. James's Hall very much in the familiar attitude of the British Lion; 'we put our tail between our legs, and howled with anguish,' and we 'guessed that we had now seen something of the eloquential aspect of the free hemisphere, and were chawed up pretty small.'"

While Miss HARDINGE is engaged in an elaborate glorification of America, inspirational and statistical, at St. James's Hall, Mr. HUME, or HOME, as he was formerly called, is preparing to give a series of lectures or readings at Willis' Rooms, formerly the famous Almack's, for the special enlightenment of Belgravia. The Brothers DAVENPORT are having their usual fortunes in Dublin, where the philosophers are together by the ears, some declaring that their tricks have been discovered, and others as stoutly denying it. As they are at direct issue on the facts, I presume the question must be settled, if at all, upon some theory of probabilities. If not arrested as Fenians, the boys are pretty sure of a merry fight in the Green Island, and will need all the protection of spirits and police to come off with whole heads on their shoulders.

Have you such an institution in New-York as an Academy of Hairdressers? No? Then you are behind the age. Our Academy met the other evening at the Queen's Concert Rooms, Hanover-square, when twenty-four members, the *élite* of the London *coiffeurs*, dressed the hair of as many young ladies, each in a different style, in presence of a large and appreciating audience. Then each artist escorted his beautified and beatified model around the room, and received the plaudits of the enthusiastic spectators, after which there was a ball and supper of the most elegant character.

Speaking of Art, Sir EDWIN LANDSEER has been elected President of the Royal Academy, in place of Sir CHARLES EASTLAKE, lately bled to death by the Italian sangrados. Sir CHARLES never had any blood to spare, and these old-fashioned doctors deprived him of what little he had; he was a nice, pretty, tasteful man. Sir EDWIN paints the best dogs and the finest blood horses in the world, but he is slow on lions. For fifteen long years he has been at work, very hard at work, on four lions for the base of the Nelson column in Trafalgar-square. Their absence has been for years a standing joke in *Punch* and the pantomimes. As Sir EDWIN got his pay in advance, it is hard to say who has the best of the joke. Now he is President of the Royal Academy, he may venture to trot out the animals, which, if not better than London statues generally, may cause as much fun in future by their presence as in the past by their absence; or they may come in, with other strange things, under the new reform bill.

We have had the novelty of a Mormon divorce case in our Court for Matrimonial Causes. Ex-Elder HYDE, now an editor of an English newspaper, was married by BRIGHAM YOUNG according to the Mormon liturgy. Sent missionary to England, he became a pervert, and his Mormon wife (luckily he had but one) refused to live with him in consequence, and was divorced by BRIGHAM. Mr. HYDE applies for a divorce here to enable him to marry again, but the Judge has strong doubts whether the Mormon marriage is of any account, and reserves his decision. He ought to do as ecclesiastics do in such doubtful cases—divorce him conditionally; or the parson before whom he next appears might marry him conditionally; in which case he would say, "I, ORSON, provided I am not already married, take thee, HULDAH, to be my lawful wedded wife till death or the Court for Matrimonial Causes do us part." This, by the way, is one of the amendments required to be introduced into the "Book of Common Prayer" by act of Parliament, which the High Church party will oppose to the death, and as much further as they have opportunity.

The Manchester people are getting anxious about the welfare of a large part of the human family. They are down on the Hindoos for not raising more cotton, and they are aggravated because you do not adopt their free trade doctrines. The wretched Hindoos are lazy, and instead of working from morning to night as hard as they can spring to raise cotton for Manchester, and buy goods, they take the world easy, and enjoy themselves with a very moderate amount of calico. The *Times* consoles them. There are various notions about the utility of hard work and making money, and a long scale of differences among peoples in this respect with the Yankee at one end of it and the negro at the other. The Hindoo rates fair to middling, but he does not please Manchester. But Manchester is more put out by Yankee tariffs than Hindoo shiftlessness and shirtlessness. You have freed the negro—why don't you free trade? You have brought the Southern people to their duty, now take the duty off English manufactures. Do you not know that COBDEN, BRIGHT and JOHN STUART MILL, and all the friends of the Union in England, are just as much friends of free trade as of free men? Is not a Manchester cotton spinner or a Birmingham gunsmith a man and a brother? Why, then, do you hamper his goods with import duties? Why forge fetters for the limbs of the Briton, when you have knocked them from the limbs of the Ethiopean?

It is true that JOHN STUART MILL, the great prophet of political economy, holds that it is justifiable to foster manufacturers with protective duties, in their infancy, but are you not ashamed to plead infancy after thirty years' of protection? If you cannot compete fairly with other countries after all this time, you had better give up manufactures and turn your capital and energy in some other direction. I am copying almost *verbatim* from one of the Manchester organs.

And really, if you could be induced to come into some reasonable arrangement, like that just agreed to by Austria, for instance, it would be a great comfort. Austria has agreed to a scale of duties not to exceed 25 per cent. It is hoped that with the improvement of her finances she will do better. What England wants is free trade all over the world—the largest liberty to buy every thing she wants in the cheapest market, and to sell everything she makes in the dearest. England governs one hundred and fifty millions of people in Southeastern Asia for no reason and with no advantage but that of selling calicoes and bitter beer—calicoes to clothe the natives, and bitter beer for the resident Briton, who finds it impossible to live either at the equator or the pole without his favorite beverage. On the summit of Mont Blanc, on the top of the Pyramids of Egypt, in tropical Africa—from which M. DU CHAILLU has safely returned to give us another wonderful book about—in

"Greenland, Zembla and the Lord knows where,"

he drinks his bitter beer, and is happy if he can only sell his calicoes without a duty.

The wreck of the *London* is still discussed with reference to its causes. It is feared that iron ships are not built strongly enough for the terrible beatings and wrenchings they are liable to. Assuredly they should keep out the seas with something stronger than a glass skylight. The final blow to the *London* was in her stern, which was so weak that the ports were knocked into one. Then, like every vessel that goes to sea, she had a strange, drunken crew. Half deserted her at Plymouth, and new ones, more strange and drunken, were shipped. What can a Captain do with such a crew when a storm strikes him just out of port? Have I not seen the drunken sailors lying about the decks at the beginning of a voyage and utterly unfit for duty for the first twenty-four hours? It is as much as such a crew can do to make sail in fine weather, and in a squall they would be hopeless. The whole maritime system is as bad as bad can be, and all decent governments and people should join to remedy such an evil. Especially should England and America organize an entirely different system in the interests of commerce, and of all who are engaged in it. Thousands of lives, millions in property might be saved by a thorough overhauling of the commercial marine.

England knows more about America, as the result of four years of war, than would have been learnt by forty years of peace. The ignorance five years ago was simply astonishing—the enlightenment at present may not be overwhelming, but something begins to be known about America. The result is that the more enterprising and better informed young men of the middle classes are going to America to look about them, and settle, if they find it to their liking. They can take money—a few thousand dollars at least, and they are of malleable material, and will ring in well with the old stock. Mr. COOK, the enterprising manager of Continental excursions, is going in for trips to America on a great scale, and you may expect during the coming season to see more Englishmen in America than ever before crossed the Atlantic in a single Summer. If the importations of Bass' ale are in due proportion, and the duties do not make the price too enormous, I think all parties will be satisfied with these excursions. There may be some disappointments. The large circulation of the works of Artemas Ward, Orpheus C. Kerr, Ezekiel Biglow, and other exponents of American character and society, will lead the tourists to form some ideas which may not be entirely realized; but if a country is just what we expect it to be, where is the novelty? I commend these enterprising Britons to the kind attentions of my countrymen, and beg them to remember that while Englishmen are detestable, and are very properly detested over the Continent of Europe, and as far as I know, all over this terraqueous globe, an Englishman may be a very good sort of a fellow, and English women are sometimes among the most loving and lovable, if not lovely, of their adorable sex, and most deeply admired and reverenced by your faithful correspondent. MONADNOCK.

SOUTH AMERICA.

NEWS FROM THE RIVER PLATE.

The Location of the Great Battle-Field of South America—The Fortress of Humaita the Key to Paraguay—Both Sides Concentrating—The Paraguayan Fleet—The Strength of the Allied Forces—Spicy Correspondence Between Gen. Mitre and President Lopez—Threats of Retaliation, &c., &c.—Loss of the British Steamer Herschell.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BUENOS AYRES, S. A., Tuesday, Dec. 12, 1865.

There is a tract of land at the mouth of the Paraguay River, not much larger than the State of Rhode Island, on which are gathering the armies of four nations. Paraguay has withdrawn all her troops to her own "sacred soil," and awaits attack. At the angle of her territory formed by the confluence, almost at a right-angle of the Paraguay and Parana Rivers, there are two points of powerful resistance. One is the fortress of Humaita, where LOPEZ for four years, and his father before him for about fifteen, has been building up a frowning fort. The best French and English engineers have been employed, and there are said to be placed there 150 guns, worked by an army of 15,000 to 20,000 men.

Opposite this fort the channel is very narrow, and they have placed across it three strong chains. There will probably be torpedoes there also, for early in the war President LOPEZ sent to this city for one who could make torpedoes, and a young American from Washington, once in the Union ranks, was employed. He exhibited before the President, it is said, with great success.

At Humaita there will be a most deperate resistance, as above it the country is all undefended.

The other point is on the Parana River, a few miles from its mouth, at a ferry called Paso de la Patria. Here most of the Paraguayan army crossed, on their first invasion, and here they recrossed. To guard the pass they left 50 guns and 15,000 men.

The fleet of the Paraguayans consists of 16 steamers, of which all but five or six are mere tenders and carry one gun, and the others are not at all formidable. Some of them are complete man-traps. These vessels are all above Humaita.

The forces of the Allies are concentrating near this angle of Paraguay, at or near the City of Corrientes. For a month or more nothing has been thought of but to collect troops. No part of Allied territory is attacked or invaded, and all are ready for action here. Brazil is adding 10,000 to the numbers already sent, and the up-river steamers are crowded with the living freight. The plan of attack has not yet been made known, but President MITRE is on the ground, in command of all the Allied forces. He knows that the country has all confidence in him, and that he has before him one of the most difficult campaigns of his life. I cannot state definitely the number of Allied troops assembled at and near Corrientes and en route for that point, but they must exceed 35,000.

On the 20th ult. President LOPEZ wrote a letter to President MITRE, complaining of the needless atrocities of the war, arrest and imprisonment of civilians as prisoners of war, confiscation of public and private property of Paraguayan residents or agents, the execution of two prisoners of war by Gen. CACERES, and finally, the sending of a Paraguayan deserter to assassinate President LOPEZ. He threatens retaliation on Allied subjects, both in property and life, if these atrocities are continued.

President MITRE replied, stating that the acts referred to were either wholly untrue or so perverted that they could not form a part of a formal answer, that the laws of humanity were never outraged by the Allies, their care for prisoners and wounded was like their care for their own, and the strictest justice marked all their policy, though they are defending their soil treacherously invaded by him in time of peace, and retaking towns and vessels piratically seized by him. President MITRE adds that imprisonment of women and children must cease, and that any violence done to any soldier or citizen of the Allies shall be visited in retaliation on the head of President LOPEZ himself. So ended the correspondence Nov. 25.

Beside the fleet of twelve steamers of the Allies, the Brazilians have two iron-clads. But they draw so much water that their usefulness in the river is doubtful. The best of the two draws thirteen feet.

The Indians on the south and southwest have taken advantage of the absence of the national troops, and invasions for stealing cattle have occurred in three or four instances on a grand scale.

The troops raised for the war in some of the interior provinces rebelled on the way and set up as robbers and cut-throats on their own account. It has cost a great deal of time and trouble to dislodge and capture them, but so far as any organization is concerned it is completely broken and the leaders are taken.

The *Herschell*, one of the regular through steamers from here to Liverpool, was wrecked on the 4th inst. at Maldonado, near the mouth of La Plata. Ship and cargo insured; passengers and luggage saved.

Wool is fast finding a market. In a few days twenty-six vessels will sail for the United States, mostly with wool. There are 75,000 tons for foreign market. Wool is declining in price, and sheep are cheaper than for ten years before.

The wheat harvest is just now completed. More wheat has been reaped than ever before in this country. The yield is enormous, and we shall export flour. This and the following month is the time of sale of lumber for the farmers. More than twice the usual amount has been sold thus far, but the price by the cargo remains about as before—$34 for white pine.

The colonies and settlements in all parts of the country are doing well. There is always a restiveness under the rule of municipal authority when it originates in a social organization, so that if men could emigrate not as colonists, but as emigrants, they would do better. Of all people in the world, Americans are the last who ought to engage themselves as colonists. There are several of these settlements where they are already quite established as farmers, and are doing well. It is among these chiefly that we obtain wheat in such large quantities.

The American clergyman here has lately made a tour among these settlements in the interior, and dedicated two new churches, and obtained a site for another. It is in connection with the Methodist Episcopal church, which now serves the people outside of this city in some fourteen places, preaching in English, German, French and Spanish.

Mr. SARMIENTO, Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States from this Republic, has written a glowing description of the trial trip of the *Portena* on the Hudson. That steamer is now here, fully equaling his lively hopes.

Mr. WASHBURNE, Minister to Paraguay, is now here, on his way to his destination. He has been home on leave of absence. CABALLERO.

THURSDAY, Dec. 14, 1865.

LOPEZ has again invaded the province of Corrientes. He is greatly enraged at the reply of President MITRE to his letter, and instantly ordered the reinvasion, with every possible kind of retaliation. A large number of Argentinos have been imprisoned, and their property confiscated, and one has been shot.

The main body of the Brazilian army is ten leagues below Corrientes, and it is hoped, but not certain, they may save Corrientes from being sacked on the second invasion. Gen. FLORES has 20,000 Brazilians near Tranquero de Loreto, ready to invade Paraguay.

The allies are concentrating at Paso de la Patria. The Paraguayans are making stone fortifications, there and have been concentrating troops to dispute the passage of the Parana at that place.

The paper money of the Government is rapidly rising in value.

No apprehensions are entertained here as to the result of the war. The unanimous opinion is that LOPEZ must be put down, and that the means are at hand to do it. No distrust of leaders is felt. No one seeks any change of officers or of programme. Yet all agree that the work will be hard and perhaps tedious, but that it will be done is the *vox populi*.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Order by Gen. Canby—The City Guard Prohibited from Alienating City Property.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Feb. 9.

Gen. CANBY to-day issued an order prohibiting the City Guard, created by and acting under the military authorities, from alienating, or in any manner disposing of real estate or other property belonging to the city, or granting any franchise or right to corporations or individuals for a term extending beyond such period as the Civil Government of the city may be reorganized and reëstablished under and in conformity with the Constitution and Laws of the State; and any alienation, disposition or grant will be subject to any rights and interests of the General Government which may be involved, and shall not extend beyond the time when the question in relation to such rights and interests shall be demanded by complete authority.

Arrest of the Concord Bank Robbers—Recovery of $196,000.

BOSTON, Saturday, Feb. 10.

The mystery surrounding the robbery of the National Bank of Concord, Mass., on the 25th of September last has been partially revealed, through the untiring efforts of the detectives.

A few days since two of the robbers were captured in another State, and $196,000 of the money recovered, being about two-thirds of the total amount stolen. The money recovered has been paid over to the President of the bank. It is believed that three persons were concerned in the robbery, and the third person is still at large, but he is known and will probably be arrested. For prudential reasons the circumstances attending the capture of the two robbers are for the present withheld from publication. It will be recollected that the stolen money belonged principally to the Middlesex Savings Institution and to residents in the town of Concord.

Formation of a Canadian Steamboat Company.

TORONTO, C. W., Saturday, Feb. 10.

A company is being formed of the merchants of Montreal, Quebec, St. John, N. B., and Halifax, to establish a line of steamers between Canada and the Lower Provinces, intended to compete with the routes through the States, to Halifax, St. John, and the Bay of Chaleur. The time between Quebec and St. John by the new line, it is expected will be three and a half days.

A connection will be made at Shediac with the American and European railways belonging to New-Brunswick.

Arrest of a Murderer.

ALBANY, Saturday, Feb. 10.

JOHN EMPEROR, who murdered EDWARD CALLAHAN, at Corning, on Sunday last, was arrested near Livonia Station on Thursday, by United States Marshal VAN ETTEN, assisted by the citizens of Livonia. He was chased across lots and through woods a distanne of five miles.

Fire.

ALBANY, Saturday, Feb. 10.

The cabinet-shop of MOSES SUTTON, at Warrensburgh, Warren County, was totally destroyed by fire at 2 o'clock this morning. The loss is not known.

Disaster to the Dutch Brig F. W. Gnade.

BOSTON, Saturday, Feb. 10.

The Dutch brig *F. W. Gnade* is ashore on Chatham Beach. She will probably be a total loss. The cargo will be landed on the beach to-day.

The Steamship Palestine.

BOSTON, Saturday, Feb. 10.

The steamship *Palestine* sailed for New-York this morning.

THE MEXICAN FRONTIER.

Protest of the Merchants of Matamoras.

They Accuse the United States Government of Outrages.

Our Officers Charged with Aiding Fillibusters.

The Capture of Bagdad Strongly Denounced.

THE PROTEST CERTIFIED BY FOUR CONSULS.

Rumored Capture of Monterey by the Liberals.

Report of the Commission on the Bagdad Affair.

The following document comes to us from our special correspondent:

PROTEST

Of the Merchants and Residents of the City of Matamoras, Mexico, against the Acts of the Government of the United States and its Representatives.

We, the undersigned, merchants and residents of Matamoras, Mexico, having been for over eight months the patient neutral spectators of many disgraceful occurrences on this frontier, and having suffered with resignation all the hardships and losses thereby produced, and finding our guarantees violated, and most vital interests every day more endangered by the most serious and arbitrary outside influence beyond the hope of amelioration, consider it our duty, as the representatives of large commercial interests, and as friends and supporters of order, law and justice, publicly to denounce the acts of certain United States officials on this frontier, and to protest solemnly against the United States Government and its officers, by adopting and publishing the following resolutions, viz.:

1. That we have frequently read with disgust in certain American newspapers the grossest misrepresentations of the political state of affairs on this frontier, obviously made with the evil intent to mislead the sound judgment of the American people, and prejudice them against the present *de facto* government of Mexico, in favor of a Juarez party, which at present has no more foothold or basis of operation on this frontier than that afforded by the United States military and civil authorities on the Texas side of the Rio Grande.

2. That it is against the morality and dignity of the people and Government of the United States, that in Brownsville and along the frontier, almost daily, offences, against the professed neutrality of the United States, are committed and suffered under the eyes of the United States authorities; and that their repeated assurances in regard to their neutrality in Mexican affairs are plainly contradicted by the encouragement and aid they more or less openly and covertly lend to the Mexican partisans, whose headquarters are in Brownsville, in their armed invasions and raids from the territory of the United States into Mexico.

3d.—That the continuance of the armed opposition to the Imperial Government of Mexico on this northern frontier; the insecurity of the roads leading to the interior; the interruption of all trade; the depreciation and destruction of all kinds of merchandise, values and property; the perpetration of every species of crime; the devastation and pillage of all the smaller towns, villages and farms in the Valley of the Rio Grande, and consequent ruin of innumerable people—that all these calamities are the lamentable results of that underhand and immoral policy enacted by some representatives of the United States Government on this frontier.

4. That the latest offence against the peace and the happiness of the people of Mexico, the surprise and pillage of the town of Bagdad by United States negro troops under command of their regular officers, during the night of the 4th to the 5th of January; the carrying off of the plunder publicly to the Texas side of the river, and the delivery of that important town to the so-called Liberals, who came from the neutral soil of the United States in the track of the United States invading forces, we can only designate as an additional proof of the criminal neglect of the United States authorities on this frontier, if not of their connivance in an act of vandalism without parallel in modern history, which as a shameful disregard of international law and obligation will remain a disgrace to the national and military honor of the United States, and a stain of infamy to those of their officers implicated in this fillibustering enterprise, which is not even mitigated by due investigation and the condign punishment of the criminals.

5. That we apprehend that unless the Government of the United States will take immediate and efficient measures to check the arbitrary interference of its officers in Mexican affairs, and prevent these offences against neutrality, as before mentioned, as well as the armed invasions of fillibustering bands from United States territory into Mexico, entire ruin and destruction will be brought upon the whole population of this frontier, and upon the commercial community of Matamoros in particular; and we therefore protest solemnly and loudly before the whole world and in the name of civilization and public morality, against the United States of America, for the faithlessness of their officers and authorities in harboring, aiding and abetting organized bands of fillibusters in their armed invasion into Mexico for the destruction of public peace, order and security in this country; and for all the losses and injuries thereby done and caused and yet to be caused to the people of this frontier in general, and to us merchants and residents in particular, in our properties and bodies, we charge the United States as directly responsible.

6. That while we acknowledge with admiration and gratitude the indefatigable zeal of H. E. Gen. MEJIA, under the most critical circumstances, and notwithstanding many provocations, in maintaining peace and harmony in the daily intercourse of the people of both nations on this frontier, and under and security in this department under his immediate command and protection, we consider the personal and commercial interests at stake in Matamoras still sufficiently large to merit the serious consideration and prompt action of the Imperial Government for more ample protection and relief as a continuance of the present deplorable state of affairs cannot fail to bring upon us complete ruin, as well as blame and responsibility on the Government.

7. That these resolutions be printed and submitted through our Consuls and legations to our respective Governments and communicated to H. E. Gen. MEJIA, to Gen. WEITZEL, commanding United States forces at Brownsville, and published in the principal newspapers in the United States, Mexico and Europe.

So resolved and subscribed at Matamoras, Mexico, on the 16th day of January, 1866.

SIGNATURES.

Santiago Iturria, José San Roman, Paul Zuru, Simon Celoya, Droege, Getling & Co., Frco. Iturria, P. J. Garcia & Co., Charles Culmell, J. Solio, Miguel J. Ouin, Vtr. Pretat & Co., Hale & Co., O. Falamon, Dessomes & Co., Henry Graham, José de la Mora, H. Dessommes & Brother, Fu. Moustiet, pp. J. H. Bahnsen & Co., H. Barbeck, E. Beunevendo, Vve. Yantier & Fils, R. Bideau, pp. Brach, Schonfeld & Co., S. F. Schwesiner, Fco. Armendais, ppco. O. B. Yraham & Co., Jocher, Pedro Y. Cavazos, Burchard & Co.'s successor, Seb'n Rodriguez, N. Schmall, José Y. Fonseca, F. Haiff & Co., Romon Pasquel, John Treanor, B. Garcia y Co., ppro. Maza y Larrache, Ill Sapiedra, Sic. B. Rosales, J. Ma. Cavazos y Hno, Antonio Longoria, M. Garcia Cavazosy & Co., Franco Ruiz, Franco Fuenteo per O. Farias, Anto. Gusman, Dimas de Torres Velazquez, Vinda de Farnova y Ca., F. de Farnova, L. Munoz, Dimas Barreda y Hno, Felipe Marquez, Hernandez Hermanos y Ca., Oscar Petitpain, S. Primm & Co., ppro. Marbury & Foster, Carl Sulinschiller, A. S. Hugnet, Milmo & Co, Joseph Walsh, John Clark, A. M. Erhard, H. P. Morin, H. de Rance, J. Aleix, Tomas Marquez, Jose Ortega, W. Cuellar, Fco. Prospero Gerzman, Adolpho Pablo Bertheir, Alford V. Dowling, Henrique Danoche, Refugio Gutierrez, Carlos Martinez, Teodoro Garcia, Jesus Marguez, Jesus Galvan, Iginio, Carriola, Juan Contreras, Remigio Chapa, Juan Souga Gonzales, Rafael Garza Ramirez, Indres Lougoria, Je. Ma. Paredes, Ratge, Dominique, Francois Dufiau, I. Dufiau, B. Loustannan, M. Loustannan, Sanc Gou Bordenave Luciene, Jose Ferrerez, J. Poinsard, Luis Garcia, Miguel A. Martinez, P. Bouchard, Charles Brayda, Donio Martinez, L. St. Pierre, Emillio Hersch, J. Harambouure, P. Harambouure, J. Isard, S. W. Brooks, J. J. Langby, Brengust, E. Chassignet, E. Chrisman, R. Cervantes, Jules Sabrier, S'l'd J. Huguevielle, D. Mutti Antonio, John Y. Ellins, Fs. Collet, Joaquin Guzman, Kahn Freres, Carlos F. Galbert y Hno, L. Levy, Wolf & Pretto, Focke & Wilkiers, L. de Plaugue, L. Goulis, E. Aevrey, Ingustin Illenchaco, Mannel de Garrava, Paul Cervoni, P. Solis, Ramon Villareal, D. Cervoni, Martin Michet, Antonio de la Garza, G. Brulay, Somers Kinney, H. J. Maltby, T. Verdiere, F. Belancourt, S. F. Casanave, Manuel Garcia Varela, Emilio Gaeta, Victor Dereix, Emilio Philio, J. H. Mialanue, J. Cabarry, J. B. Rochel, Bernardo Carrillo y Co., Juan Guzman, Ramon Juarez, F. L. Nicomede, Thomas I. McManus.

CONSUL'S CERTIFICATE.

We, the undersigned, Vice-Consuls for Spain, Prussia, France and England, hereby certify that we have compared the preceding document with the original, and find it to be a true and correct copy of the same. We further certify that from the best information which we have been able to obtain, and from the solemn protests and declarations made before us by several of our countrymen, sufferers by the outrages at Bagdad, it is our belief that the contents of the foregoing resolutions are in every respect just and true.

MATAMORAS, Jan. 23, 1866.
El Vice-Consul du Espana,
[L.S.] DEUIAS DE GORRES VELASQUEZ,
Le Vice-Consul de France,
[L.S.] C. U. FROSSARD,
For Vice-Consul of Prussia,
[L.S.] LUIS SCHUHMACHER,
[L.S.] CHAS. BAGNALL,
H. B. M's. Vice-Consul.

Reported Capture of Monterey—The Commission on the Bagdad Affair.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Feb. 9.

The Brownsville *Courier* of the 3d inst. announces that Gen. ESCOBEDO is reported to have taken and occupied Monterey.

Gen. NEGRETE has arrived at Brownsville. It is reported that he has forsaken JUAREZ for ORTEGA.

The commission to investigate the Bagdad affair has reported. They throw the blame on Gen. CRAWFORD, and state that the party of United States soldiers engaged in the affair were acting under orders contrary to those given them, and that the soldiers were sent over to Bagdad by the request of the authorities of the Republic of Mexico to preserve order.

Gen. WEITZEL arrived from the Rio Grande to-day, and leaves to-morrow for Cincinnati. He expresses the opinion that the country watered by the Rio Grande is not worth going to war about. He says it is very difficult to keep a strict neutrality on the Rio Grande, but the officers of the army there concur in his opinion as to the inutility of going to war with Mexico.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Saturday, Feb. 10.

The Speaker presented a communication from the Chamber of Commerce transmitting resolutions adopted by that body relative to the Metropolitan Health Bill.

REPORTS.

By Mr. HISCOCK—Ceding jurisdiction of certain lands in the lower bay of New-York to the United States.

By Mr. HUMPHREY—To incorporate the New-York Mission and Tract Society.

By Mr. BROWNSON—To amend the Charter of the New-York Juvenile Asylum.

By Mr. T. E. STEWART—To amend the act relative to Kings County jurors.

Mr. TUCKER presented the minority report on the same subject.

By Mr. T. E. STEWART—Against amending the act relative to the New-York City Judge. Agreed to.

By Mr. YOUNGLOVE—Relative to taxing non-resident venders of merchandise.

NOTICES.

By Mr. LYONS—To amend the act relative to the Board of Supervisors of New-York, so as to limit their powers.

By Mr. OAKEY—For the relief of the Coney Island Bridge Company.

BILLS PASSED.

To amend the charter of Queens County Savings Bank. To amend the Revised Statutes relative to insolvent proceedings.

Mr. POST called up the resolution relative to the Soldiers National Cemetery at Antietam, which was adopted.

Mr. LYONS offered a resolution instructing members of Congress to vote for the eight hour bill now pending before that body; which was laid over.

Mr. PALMER introduced a bill providing for a correction of errors in assessments and taxes in various counties and cities in the State except New-York.

Mr. A. W. PALMER offered a resolution calling upon the Clerks of the Court of Appeals for information respecting the investment of the funds intrusted to his care, which was adopted.

The Assembly adjourned to 11 o'clock on Monday morning.

Bills in the Legislature.

REDUCING THE CAPITAL STOCK OF BANKS.

Senator E. CORNELL introduced a bill providing that it shall be lawful for any Banking Association organized under the general Banking Law of the State, by a vote of shareholders owning two-thirds of the capital stock, to reduce such capital stock to any sum desired, not below the amount required by the general law.

IMPROVING THE ERIE CANAL.

Senator BENNETT introduced a bill providing that the Canal Commissioners may enlarge and improve the Canal between Syracuse and its western termination at Buffalo, by constructing between the points named a tier of enlarged locks, removing bench-walls, deepening the prism of the canal one foot and making such other improvements as described in the State Engineer's report of 1864, and according to maps and plans made under the direction of the Legislature of 1863. The sum of $3,396,700 is to be appropriated for this purpose.

REGULATING THE SALE OF LIQUORS.

Senator LENT introduced a bill providing that the persons who are Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police are hereby created a Board of Excise for the Metropolitan Police District of New-York, and they shall alone possess the powers and perform the duties of the Commissioners of Excise in said District. No compensation shall be paid them for the performance of such duties.

The Board may appoint an Inspector of Excise at a salary not to exceed $2,000.

No person shall sell or give to any apprentice or person under 18 years of age any liquors, wine, ale or beer, without consent of the guardian of such persons; nor to any husband, provided the wife requests such a course adopted.

All license fees, &c., &c., received by the Board shall be appropriated to dividends, to diminish the expenses of the Police Department of the said Metropolitan District.

NEW-YORK MENDELSSOHN UNION.

Senator THOS. MURPHY introduced a bill to incorporate the above society, and naming as corporators: Jos. Della Torre, Chas. J. A. Wernike, Wm. Berje, C. A. Munger, Geo. Brown, Thos. C. Pollard, David U. Nichols, Jas. Alden, L. J. Lewis, Geo. B. Eddyard, Petro Duclos. The object of the corporation is to cultivate the science of music. The union mayhold real estate to the value of $150,000.

CANCELING A SEWER CONTRACT IN BROOKLYN.

Senator H. C. MURPHY introduced a bill providing that the Sewer Commissioners of Brooklyn may cancel a certain contract made June 9, 1864, between such Commissioners and HENRY V. E. BARKER and FESTUS H. MOORE, if in their opinion such cancelment will be for the best interests of the city; and allow for all work done up to date. Both sides appoint a referee, each to agree on the amount to be paid for work done and material furnished.

WEST THIRTY-SECOND-STREET AND FULTON FERRY COMPANY.

Senator MURPHY introduced a bill providing that JOHN WILSON and AUG. IVANS may construct and use a railroad along the following streets: Commencing on Burling-slip at its intersection with Front-street, thence along Burling-slip to South-street, to Roosevelt-street back to South-street, to James-street; along again on South-street to Catherine-slip and street to the Bowery, to Spring-street to Bowery again, to Prince-street, along to Charlton to Hudson or a parallel street, to Hudson-street, to West Twelfth-street, to Ninth-street, to West Sixteenth-street, to Tenth-avenue, to West Thirty-second-street, returning through Tenth-avenue to West Twelfth-street, to West-street, to Spring-street, to Bowery, along to Chatherine-street, to Bowery, to Chatham-square, to connect with Bowery, to James-street, to South-street, through Front-street to the place of beginning.

In relation to quarantine, Senator LA BAU introduced a bill providing that the Comptroller of New-York, the Health Officer of the port and —— be constituted a commission, with power to sell the present quarantine building, &c., and establish and purchase grounds and erect thereon convenient and desirable buildings, &c., for quarantine purposes.

EAST INDIA TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

Mr. E. STEWART introduced a bill providing that this Company may increase its capital stock at any time from $500,000 to $5,000,000.

IN RELATION TO INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Mr. LEVINGER introduced a bill providing for the amendment of the laws in relation to these companies by declaring it may be lawful for any such company to invest its funds in bonds and mortgages on real estate, within the State of New-York, or in United States or State stocks.

REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES.

Mr. E. STEWART introduced a bill providing that it shall be lawful for the Deacons of every such church organization to be the sole Trustees of such church

CURRENT LITERATURE.

THE PHANTOM SHIP.

From Once a Week.

Her Majesty's ship *Spitfire* (six-and-thirty guns) had been now four months on the south-west coast of Africa, looking out for slavers as keenly as any terrier watching a rabbit-hole when the ferret has been put in.

This smart vessel's favorite anchorage was in Elephant Bay, Benguela, an inlet of the Atlantic, lat. 13 deg. S., long. 12 deg. 55 min. E., the highest land in all the Benguela coast, being a hill commanding the bay on the south side, which Capt. Willoughby had found very useful for the purpose of a look-out.

Capt. Willoughby was a little fragile man, with a long thin face and only one eye. He had seen a great deal of service, and lost an arm at Acre; he was as brave as a lion, totally insensible to any such mean sensation as fear, and a stern disciplinarian, heeding no more the heat and danger of Africa than he would have done the shot and shell of the enemy, and hating all grumblers at climate or any other hardship.

The dull monotony of African service, the mere daily routine of plank-scrubbing, rope-splicing and sail-mending, was broken into on a warm September morning of 1860 by the arrival of H. M.'s brig *Raccoon*, with dispatches from Sierra Leone. The Captain of the *Raccoon* had been invited to lunch by Capt. Willoughby, and H. M. S. *Spitfire* was in an unusual state of bustle with the preparations for that meal.

Abernethy, the grave old Scotch steward, was arranging some silver-topped bottles of champagne in a fan shape, round a small tank attached to a refrigerator, and even that was all but tepid with the heat of Africa. At the foot of the cabin stairs three young midshipmen, one of whom, named Powis, was the "Pickle" of the vessel, stood watching him from above with eyes sparkling with fun and mischief. The under-steward and his boys were every moment descending the steps with piles of plates tucked under their chins. A distant savor of soup spread from the distant galley, where red-faced beings in white stirred and sipped at simmering stew-pans.

"Dobson," said the head-steward, under breath, "just watch this wine while I go and get up some more coffee-biscuits. The Captain's boat will be here directly. Keep your weather eye open, Dobson; there's that Mr. Powis there, as full of mischief as an egg full of meat."

"Ay, ay, Mr. Abernethy," said the under-steward, sitting down on the lower steps, a very Cerberus, with one foot planted on the great metal-lined chest of the refrigerator; and as Abernethy plunged into the store-room, Powis and his companions ran up on deck.

Five minutes after there came a violent shout of "Dobson! Dobson!" from the direction of the store-room, and Dobson, forgetting for the moment his charge, ran to see who it was called him.

Three minutes afterward there was a running together of sailors amidships to the gangways, a shout below, a sound of voices, and the next moment Capt. Willoughby and his guest, Capt. Martlock, a stiff, precise, old officer, followed by several officers of both vessels, followed each other, one after the other, over the ship's side. A guard of marines, drawn up in military order, received them with presented arms. The midshipmen, headed by Powis, the oldest of the lot, were there in full uniform to do honor to so unusual an occasion.

"Hang it!" cried Powis, as the procession passed down into the state cabin; "old Cyclops" (the midshipmen's nickname for their excellent captain) "might have asked us to meet these *Raccoon* fellows. One does deserve a better dinner sometimes than salt junk and bolster-pudding for serving one's country in this infernal climate. What have they come about, Gasket?" turning to an old quartermaster, a rough old sailor, with enormous bushes of gray whiskers.

"Come, Mr. Powis, 'bout Captain going up country to make presents, and hold a palaver with the niggers, to induce 'em not to sell 'emselves to those cussed Portuguese."

"Wish I'd a nigger, Gasket, to keep watch, and soak my junk for me."

"And go to the mast-head for you, Master Powis?"

"Well," said the curly-headed youngster, "shouldn't mind that either, and he should do my work, too, on the look-out hill."

"Seen the Phantom Ship last night, Gasket?" said Powis' companion, with a wink at Powis; for Gasket, though one of the best sailors on board, was very superstitious, and had lately spread among the men a report of a white ghostly sort of vessel that he had seen three nights running at two bells, steal out of the bay, but which was generally believed to be creation of his own brain, and a mere drift of that thick smouldering fog that after nightfall hid the shore of the bay. The Phantom Ship, seen in a bay guarded by one of the smartest of Her Majesty's cruisers, had become a stock joke against the quartermaster, and he was rather sore on the subject, so all the reply he gave was to roll his quid, make a sour grimace, mutter something about "a young shaver as didn't know a Blackwall hitch from a Carrick bend," and turn on his heels as he helped to haul in the Captain's boat up to the davits.

"Half-a-dozen lads such as that ain't worth their weight in dunnage," he muttered, as the midshipmen went off laughing. "What use are school boys on board ship, except to sauce the Captain behind his back, and play monkey tricks on the stewards? Ugh!" and he hit one of the ship's boys a clout for not being quick enough with a marlinspike that the sail-maker was calling for.

In the meantime lunch (an early dinner in reality) had commenced in the cabin. The *Raccoon* and *Spitfire* officers having finished their soup were taking wine together, and exchanging grumbles on the climate, and discussions on the chance of preferment. Captain Martlock was a worthy man, but rather stiff-starched, precise, taciturn, soured, and with a somewhat overweening sense of his own importance. His host, one of those frank, generous natures, slow to take offence, did not however regard the punctilios of his guest.

"I hope the dispatches of which I am the bearer," said Martlock to his host, bowing stiffly (as if it hurt him) as he spoke, "contained no unpleasant news?"

"Well," said the officer he addressed, "neither pleasant nor unpleasant. I never stop to think whether duty is agreeable or otherwise. Perhaps if I had my choice, I should not have selected this."

"And may I ask in what it consists?"—(another stiff bow.)

"It is no secret, Capt. Martlock. I have to start the first thing to-morrow for a two days' journey from this Elephant Bay we are now in up into the Goribah country, with beads and looking-glasses as presents for the King of the Loluna tribes, to induce him to withhold his supply of slaves to the Portuguese cruisers that visit this inlet."

"Have you seen any slavers, Sir?" inquired Capt. Martlock, warming over his wine.

"Not a ghost of one, Capt. Martlock."

"Yes, we have seen the ghost of one," said the First Lieutenant, who was a wit.

"True," said Capt. Willoughby, "our quartermaster, a good sailor, but as full of old women's fancies as ever came through the dock-gates, did tell us, a week ago, that he saw a sort of a phantom vessel; but no one believed him."

"Take my word for it, Captain," said a little, stout, jovial man, the *Spitfire's* doctor, "Gasket will be down with typhus before three days are over; this sort of delusion is one of the first symptoms of this infernal African fever."

"I hope not, Doctor, I hope not; Gasket is a useful man to us."

"There is something about this slaver service," said Captain Martlock, as if he were preaching, "that tends, I think, to excite the imagination of the lower order of our seamen; the monotony, the anxiety, the danger of diseases, all, perhaps, contribute to this undesirable result."

"Oh, sailors are always full of that sort of nonsense," said Capt. Willoughby, steering away from a discussion evidently meditated by his visitor. "Capt. Martlock, may I have the pleasure of taking wine with you?"

Martlock bowed stiffly, and muttered, "Pleasure!"

"Steward, the still champagne to Capt. Martlock."

Off went the wire; up went the large-headed cork, but not noisily, and up rose the wine in the two glasses. The two Captains raised their glasses simultaneously to their lips, bowed, and tossed off the contents. At the same moment their faces reddened, their cheeks dilated, as they spluttered, swore, and rose upon their feet.

"Why, what the ——, Abernethy, do you give us salt water when we ask for champagne? Who the dickens has played us this scurvy trick? By George, Sir, I'll keel-haul him. Yes, I'll break him, Sir."

"I should flog him," said Martlock, swelling with rage till he got as red as a turkey-cock. "I sh—sh—should put him in irons."

"I'll stake my life, Captain," said the surprised and horrified Scotch steward, "that it's that Mr. Jekyll," (one of the midshipmen;) "for one of the ship's boys saw him with a bottle in his hand near my pantry."

A strong disposition to laugh was visible on every face. The doctor coughed, the two First Lieutenants blew their noses. The two Captains fumed. Willoughby buttoned his coat angrily together. Martlock looked fiercely at everybody.

"Boy," said Willoughby, to one of the steward's assistants, "go on deck, and send Mr. Jekyll to me directly. By George, Sir, I'll break him." This was the Captain's most tremendous threat. "Why the deuce does not Mr. Jekyll come?" he cried, a few minutes after, long before the unfortunate lad had had time to come even down the stairs.

"If it was in my ship," said Martlock, scowling at his own officers, by whom he was regarded with no very special affection, "I'd have had a court-martial on him before an hour was over."

Capt. Willoughby was about to fire up, and remark that he needed no advice with regard to the government of H. M. S. *Spitfire*, when the steward-boy returned, preceded by Jekyll, and followed at a distance by that incurable Pickle, Powis, who gave him such a tremendous pinch as he entered the state-cabin, that it drew from him a sharp and irrelevant scream.

The little midshipman looked very tumbled and dirty, and his blue jacket and cap were covered with dust and fluff. A more disreputable, disordered midshipman never presented himself to a punctilious irate captain.

"Mr. Jekyll," said his superior officer, turning round in his chair so as to face him, "is this a state for a midshipman of Her Majesty's navy? What have you been doing, Sir?"

"If you please, Sir, I've been down in the hold catching cockroaches."

There was a roar of laughter at the simplicity of the answer.

"A pretty occupation for a young gentleman."

"If you please, Sir, we make pets of them."

There was another roar at this.

"Mr. Jekyll, I'm in no humor for fooling. I want a plain answer to a plain question. Was it you who emptied the wine out of this champagne bottle and put in salt water? Was it you, Sir?"

The lad colored, looked down, twirled his cap, stammered and was silent.

At that instant Powis burst forward.

"And who sent for you?" roared the Captain. "How dare you, Sir, enter this cabin without being sent for? Sir, if I break every midshipman in this ship, I will preserve proper discipline."

Powis was a fine, manly lad of seventeen, and as he stood there, with firm, unflinching eye, and cheek flushed, he looked a very model of English youth.

"If you please, Sir, I only came to say it was I who put the salt water in the bottle, and not Jekyll. I did not do it for the wine, Sir, I threw that away; it was only for a joke."

"Only a joke! And how dare you, Sir, play jokes on your superior officers? Go up to the masthead this moment, Sir."

"Yes, Sir." And up went the lad, as nimble as a cat and as full of mischief as a kitten.

Capt. Martlock had left the vessel, with his own private opinions about the discipline of the *Spitfire*; and Capt. Willoughby, the First Lieutenant and the Doctor were closeted in the Captain's private cabin over their coffee.

"Only to think of having to leave a ship of thirty-six guns in the care of such a born Pickle as that lad Powis!" groaned the Captain, as he meditatively poured some brandy into his coffee-cup. "By George, Sir, I shan't have a moment's sleep till I set my foot once more on my own quarter-deck. That boy is the greatest monkey I ever shipped. By George, Sir, if he hadn't come forward in such a manly way to-day to save Jekyll, I'd have broken him."

"He is certainly a Pilgarlic," said the First Lieutenant; "but I think when there was duty to do, he'd do it. Duty soon makes a man of a boy, if anything will. I was just such another lad till I was made captain of a French prize, and had to take her back into St. Helena. I was a man from that day."

"O, but there's good in the boy," said the Doctor. "He's brave and generous; there's no vice in him, it's only mischief."

"Only mischief! He's the greatest scapegace I ever had on board."

"Then let me stop on board," said the Lieutenant. "Allow me to look at the wording of the dispatch; there must surely be some loophole."

The Captain took up the dispatch, and read it under breath.

"No," he said, "here is this devil of a clause. 'You are requested to take all your officers with you, so as to preserve a dignity that may aid your negotiation.' No, we must all go. Well, I never did grumble at orders yet, but if I had ever done so, I might do so now. Doctor, mind you bring some quinine. There's safe to be a fever for one or two of us. By George, Sir, on an African station one ought to live on quinine if one wishes to live at all!"

The Lieutenant and Doctor took their leave of the Captain, who wished to study his maps and prepare for the journey.

As the doctor was pacing the deck, and had arrived just under the mainmast, he gave a look upward to see if the offender was there. Yes, there he was, swinging his legs, fifty feet up, happy as a bird. As the Doctor was still straining his head to observe him, there fell upon his face a shower of little white paper pellets, dropped with excellent aim by "Pickle Powis," as he was generally called, and with them came down in a shrill voice the mocking words, "To be taken night and morning."

The Doctor was very angry; he tossed his head.

"That boy will come to a bad end. If I were the Captain I'd keep him on the mast all night—a good dose of fever would tame him a bit; and, egad! I would not bring him round a day too soon."

But the Doctor was angry. If Powis had really been ill he would have nursed him as tenderly as a woman.

Half an hour after the Doctor had retired to his cabin for a nap, there was a gabbling of voices and a splash of oars round the bows.

"There come those spies of niggers," said Gasket, as he looked over the ship's side. "Hang their yams, and cocoa-nuts, and bananas! All they want, I know, is news of us to signal to the slavers. If I was the Captain I'd never let a nigger set foot on the deck."

Up scrambled two stalwart negroes with nets on their backs, full of fruit. In a moment a fair was established at the foot of the mast. The negroes, eager for news and money, jabbering in broken English; the sailors, eager for fruit and vegetables, trying to learn the best way to the Goribah country.

In the middle of this discussion, down came a half-crown, wrapped in paper, at the feet of one of the negroes. It was marked, "Four bananas and a yam, twopence; give the change to Jekyll."

It was a message from Powis. A tall negro, thinking himself unobserved, slipped the bit of silver into his waistband. In a moment, however, Jekyll had him by the wrist.

"Avast there!" he said, "fair play's a jewel. Let me read what Powis says."

The negro refused to give up the money, and assumed a vociferously injured air.

A scuffle commenced; in the middle of the scuffle appeared the First Lieutenant.

"Here, no trouble with these niggers," he said. "If they choose to steal, over with them, lads; bundle them out, fruit and all."

The thing was soon done. Jekyll and a sailor wrenched the half crown from the negro, the other sailors pushed the blacks down the ship's side, and tossed the unsold fruit into the canoe after them. Jekyll secured the four bananas and yam for his friend Powis, and threw the twopence into the canoe of the enraged blacks, who, shouting and threatening, paddled off to the shore.

"Here's a pretty rig," said one of the men, when Powis descended from the masthead, to become in a few hours after deputy-captain; "it used to be the high that were brought low, but now it's the low who rise high."

An hour after the look-out man came back from Elephant Hill and reported a piratical-looking schooner as passing the next headland at noon. She had then stood out for sea, and was hull down at sunset.

"Piratical schooner be hung!" was the Captain's reply. "They take every little coaster for a slaver. Slavers don't run into the lion's den. Bonny River's the place to trap slavers."

Powis received his command as coolly as if he had been expecting a vessel for years past. He promised little. The Captain thought that a good sign; and so it was; but still he did not conceal from the boy his alarm and distrust.

"Powis," said he, "be a good lad and take care of the ship, or, by George, Sir, I'll break you! When you want advice, ask the Quartermaster; he's an old sailor, and knows all this coast as well as I know the Hill of Portland."

"I'd give my head," said the Captain to the Lieutenant, as Powis left the cabin, "to tell Gasket he is my mainstay if anything happens, but when there is divided command there is no discipline."

The day after the Captain and his retinue left the vessel, the negro boat came paddling round the *Spitfire* as usual, but this time in a hostile and mocking way. The rowers waved their paddles or held up fruit. The negro whom Jekyll had detected thieving was especially prominent and vociferous, and, standing up in his canoe, kept pointing at Powis, and passing his hand across his throat, as if threatening him.

"Let me give him a dose of sparrow shot," said Jekyll, "that'll warm him."

"No one must molest them," said Powis, gravely, and in quite an altered tone.

"How grand we are," said Jekyll, under breath, to another midshipman. "I thought it would be a lark when Powis was captain. I vote for going ashore." (These last words were said aloud.)

"We are shorthanded," said Powis; "no one leaves the vessel except on duty, till the Captain's return. The negroes are not so friendly as they were. We mustn't get into a scuffle with the natives."

"We used to call 'em niggers," said a pert little ship-boy, winking at Jekyll; "and, after all, Gasket, they say, is the real Captain."

Powis made no reply to this impertinence, but paced the deck thoughtfully.

There were only fourteen men left in the ship beside Powis and the two midshipmen.

"There will be no work now much," said one of the sailors to the carpenter.

"No; we're all captains now," replied the carpenter. There was a dangerous notion prevalent aboard the *Spitfire* that discipline was to be relaxed under "Pickle Powis."

As eight bells were struck, (4 o'clock in the morning,) the officer of the watch (Gasket) went as usual to the scuttle, knocked three times to call the watch, and called out. "All starbowlines, ahoy! eight bells. Do you hear the news there, you sleepers?"

Instead of the usual sprightly answer, "Ay, ay!" a voice answered, "Starbowlines be d—. Give us half-an-hour more snooze; there's no captain aboard now."

Another ten minutes elapsed; at the expiration of that time a stern, shrill boy's voice hailed the sleepers. This time time it was Powis'.

"Skulkers, ahoy! Do you hear the news, there, sleepers? and mind, if you do not turn out in five minutes, I report you to Capt. Willoughby as mutineers. Quartermaster, go down and take the name of the last man up."

This spirited reprimand was enough. In three minutes every man was on deck and at his duty.

An hour later, just at daybreak, Gasket suddenly came to Powis, as he was lying down for half an hour on the sofa in the captain's cabin, and begged him to come on deck instantly. There was something odd in the old sailor's manner. Powis was on deck in a moment.

"There it is, Sir," said Gasket, pointing to the entrance of the bay; "if that is not a real ship, strike my name off the ship's books, and sell me for a nigger."

Powis looked (he was all quiet alertness now, and grave as a statesman.) There in the dull, curdling, gray daylight certainly was a long gray object stealing along close to the shore. Its sails were gray; its sides were blanched, colorless and spectral. It certainly was ghostly enough. As they looked it slid round the corner of the headland, and disappeared from view.

Powis did not say much; he only remarked, "That is no phantom ship. We must look after that; but you were right, after all, Gasket."

"I never seed such a change in a lad in twenty-four hours in all my life," was the quartermaster's reflection, as Powis retired to form his plans for foiling any scheme the crew of the Phantom Ship (as the sailors began to call it) might have formed.

The look-outs on Elephant Hill the next afternoon made no signal—they had not seen any vessel; but as they were getting into their boat to come off to the vessel at sunset, a smoke had risen from a place in the bush, not fifty feet from the look-out point. It was evidently a signal to some vessel waiting off the mouth of the bay.

The majority of the sailors were by this time deeply imbued with the belief that one vessel that had been seen was a spectre ship. They had collected in knots in the forecastle, and were discussing the legend of the Phantom Ship.

"It's no canny," said a Scotch sailor to the rest: "it bodes no gude to us, men, when auld Nickie-Ben leaves his sooty hatches and takes to yachting on the Africky coast."

Powis had just lit a lamp in the state cabin, and was poring over a chart of Elephant Bay, when in burst Jekyll, red with excitement and his hair over his eyes; he carried a large musical box under his arm. It was chiming out after the prickly, nervous manner of its species, "Corn rigs are bonny."

"Look here, Powis, old Cyclops left his musical snuff-box on the table in his cabin. Come along, and let's have a cheroot and some grog together, and I'll wind it up all fresh. But how serious you look! Do you feel ill?"

Powis did not reply for a moment. When he did so he spoke in a low, firm voice, with every word articulated in a peculiarly keen manner.

"Jekyll," he said, "this is no time for skylarking. There is work for us to do that may lead us to promotion, or a hole in the sand, before twenty-four hours. We must have no boyish tricks now. Go and tell Gasket I want him."

There was something not to be gainsayed in Powis' manner, so Jekyll put down the box, much as if it were red-hot, and hurrying on deck returned in a moment with Gasket.

"If you please, Mr. Powis," said Gasket, scraping the floor with one foot, "I think it would do you good not to take the watch to-night. You'll be knocking yourself up; indeed, you will, Sir. Take my advice, and keep to your hammock to-night. I can do all there is to do."

"Gasket," said the boy-captain, firmly but not harshly, "I am in command of this vessel, not you. The men shall take their orders from me, and from me alone. All we require of you is to set a good example to the men, and do your duty as quartermaster."

"As I hope to do," said the astonished sailor; "as I hope to do, Mr. Powis; but, knowing as young gentlemen is——"

"My age, Gasket, is no concern to any one. You take your orders from me, and me only; mind, I'll have no interference. You were not left behind as my nurse. Let a good look-out be kept; put a third man on duty in the cross-trees, and never let him take his eyes off Elephant Hill. If the Phantom Ship is a slaver, and made of real plank, and not moonshine and fog, we'll have a snap at her as sure as there's rum in Jamaica. She puts into some bight of land that we must find out, and if she lands her crew to-night, to bring slaves from some baracoon that we have not yet found out, I think we may get the landing-net under her."

"What, with fourteen men?" muttered Jekyll. "Oh, he's mad! Why, it's the rat chasing the terrier."

But Powis had not heard him; he was again absorbed in his chart.

That night, by Powis' orders, all lights were put out in the ship at a very early hour. He wished to give the slaver, if such the phantom vessel was, a notion that loose watch was kept on board the *Spitfire*.

That whole night, with only now and then a short rest in the cabin, the boy-captain remained himself in the cross-trees, as vigilant as a deer-stalker. Gasket was by his side, equally intent on the harbor mouth.

All of a sudden Gasket felt his arm clutched, and he looked round.

For one moment a little tongue of fire had risen from the apex of the look-out hill, the seaward side and then disappeared.

It was momentary as the gleam of a shooting-star. Ten minutes afterwards the same ghostly vessel, seen by a moment's moonlight, stole round the headland, but this time its progress was inward and not outward.

"It's an out-and-in wind; just what they want," whispered Gasket; "they have sweeps, too, for I can see them—now they are hidden again; if it was a clear night they daren't risk it."

"Take the night glass," cried Powis; "keep it turned on the right bight from the headland; if they pass that we lose them, if they stop there we have them, for they go there to land their men, and we'll have a snap at their vessel in their absence. Does she pass? Now, quick, before the cloud is over the moon again."

"She has not passed," cried Gasket; she has steered up some lagoon not down in the chart. She must know of the Captain's being ashore, and trusts to get her cargo in, while we are tied by the heels."

"Get up the anchor quietly," said Powis, with the bearing of a young Admiral, "and steer straight for the second bight. Is there any landmark, Gasket?"

"Ay, ay, Sir; a tuft of palm-trees between two sand-hills."

In an incredible short time the *Spitfire* was under sail, and availing herself of every glimpse of moonlight, and of every puff of the useful out-and-in wind to reach the second bight, the hidden lagoon that concealed the mysterious vessel of which Powis was in pursuit.

"He's a fine lad, but it's all of no use," said Gasket to himself; "she'll bolt just as we get near, and before we can tack and get a gun ready, off she'll be, well out at sea, laughing at us, and as full of slaves as an egg's full of meat. Those Portuguese fellows are as quick and as cunning as monkeys."

Hitherto all had gone well. The *Spitfire* had come to the mouth of the second bight, and no enemy had yet appeared. Powis gave orders to arm the men and lower a boat. His object was to pull along the shore of the bight and search for the concealed lagoon.

The men, whose superstitious fears were still working, hesitated for a moment to leap into the boat. The Scotchman muttered something about "snares of the de'il;" the coxswain, more practical, said, "there was no captain, and they'd be overmatched," and "the quartermaster won't go."

"But I do go," shouted Gasket, leaping into his place, "and shame on all cowards! Why, lads, if we trap this slaver we're all made for life. Come, altogether; quietly, no shouting."

The men, ashamed of their fears, now took their places, muffled their oars, buckled on their cutlasses, and loaded their pistols. Four men only were left in charge of the ship. When a pistol was fired from the boat they were to reply with a gun as a signal of attention.

The men pulled swiftly and silently into the bight, keeping as close as possible to the shadow of the jungle of gigantic reeds that covered the sides of the lagoon.

They did not dare yet to venture into the mid-channel to even obtain a glimpse of the further shores, where the Phantom Ship (if it were, indeed, manned by flesh and blood) might be lying.

The boy-captain, at the last clump of bush, cried "Ship your oars!" and there they lay crouched, peering through the boughs of the huge poisonous-blossomed trees that trailed into the water.

It was by this time daybreak. Imagine the brave lad's rapture, on standing up in the boat and parting the boughs with his hands, to behold, not five hundred yards off, the Phantom Ship, a low-lying, rakish, Portuguese schooner, painted grayish white, the better to elude observation at night (gray being a peculiarly vanishing color.) It was at anchor. The only men visible were two or three negroes, leaning, half asleep over the stern, fishing, and lazily with their backs turned toward the place where the *Spitfire's* boat lay hid.

Powis turned round, his face beaming with triumph, and in a cautious whisper communicated the glorious news to Gasket and the boat's crew.

Gasket was as brave as a lion, but he was unaccustomed to act on his own responsibility, and he dreaded the rashness of a midshipman. He coughed, looked hard at a special rowlock, rubbed it with his great horny fist, and muttered something about,—

"S'pose it's a humbuscade. What can we do agin forty or fifty Portuguese? and as for blacks, they can fire muskets as well as white men."

"Cha!" said Powis, speaking between his half-clenched teeth. "Do you think my brains are all leather, like yours? Don't I see that the rascals are gone ashore to bring slaves from the baracoon? There can be no one on board but a nigger and a sick man or two. I tell you, man, I'll go alone, and swim to it, if you are all cowards."

This fired the damp powder of the old sea-dog's spirit. There is a drop of Cain's cruel blood at the bottom of most men's men's hearts.

"Avast with your cowards!" he cried, pulling out his cutlass and running his big thumb along the edge in a most business-like way. It was a bad omen for the slaver's men.

Powis' eyes glistened as he seized old Gasket's hand, and took off his own cap, and waved it. Then he and the men took out their pistols and looked to the locks, or tightened their belts, and slung round their cutlasses snugger for their hands.

The boy-captain's speech was spoken in a low but firm voice. "Men," he said, "we may be doing a safe thing, or we may be going to our death, for, even if we do get the slaver safe, our captain and comrades may not return in time to help us if the dogs dare to try and get her back. If we die, let us die like Englishmen, true to our God and our Queen; we must hold together, back to back, and no flinchers. If we fail, they will at least say in England that we deserved to have succeeded. God be with us, and guide us to victory, for our cause is a good cause. Now, then, men, give way with a will, and board her!"

"Pull straight for her, Spitfires!" cried Gasket, and out the boat flew from between the branches as if it was driven by steam.

The water was scarcely splashed by the oars. It seemed only an instant after that the boat lay alongside the Phantom Ship, and, headed by Powis, the boarders dashed like wild cats at the main chains, and sprang on deck with an English hurrah that was full of cheerful courage.

Three or four frightened negroes and an old Portuguese sprang to arms, but they were all cut down or beaten down in a moment. One *Spitfire* was shot in the arm, but with the exception of that casualty, and a knife-cut on Powis' sword-wrist, the daring assailants suffered no hurt. The Phantom Ship was their own.

"Well done!" cried Powis, wrapping a handkerchief round his wrist. "The dog tried hard to get at my throat, but I gave him No. 3, Gasket, and that'll last him for some time. See to him; he mustn't bleed to death. The ship's our own. Now get up the anchor, for we must move her off."

He fired his pistol, and the *Spitfire* answered with a gun, as agreed on.

"We haven't too much time," he said, "for directly the blackguards hear the row they'll be after us. Now, with a will, lads, and I'll take a capstan-bar myself, for I've got my left hand all right still."

And they did work with a will. They found some slaves in the hold and made them too help. In an incredibly short time the vessel's head was turned, and she and the *Spitfire* were working down the lagoon, toward the old mooring-place.

And now, in the lull of excitement, the boy's nature began to crop up again. Once more on board the *Spitfire*, and down in the cabin, he danced hornpipes and hugged Jekyll. Nor was Jekyll one whit less delighted.

"Only think, Jekyll, how pleased the Governor and master will be to hear how we took the slaver."

"The dodgy old fellow," shouted Jekyll. "Allow me, gentlemen, to propose the health of Captain Powis, of the Phantom Ship; that's about the style."

But the boy's talk was broken by the entrance of Gasket. He looked flurried and rather pale with excitement.

"Mr. Powis," he said, "it's all up; here's the dirty blackguards of Portuguese on us as thick as thunder—boats full on 'em, sir, rampaging away like so many sore bears. You can see them poking their noses out of the bight there, as thick as bees at a swarming."

Powis was awake in a moment, and ready for the emergency. If there was not a Nelson, there was at least the making of a Collingwood in that "Pickle" of the vessel.

"We'll warm the dogs, Gasket," he said, leaping up, and calmly loading a revolver that lay on the table before him. "What we've contrived to get we'll contrive to keep. It can't be long before Capt. Willoughby and our messmates return. Be quick, man, then, and give them a shell before the canoes spread out into the bay; we shall have them more in a lump now."

There was no time to lose. When Powis got on deck, five or six canoes, crammed with shouting negroes, mulattoes, and piratical looking Portuguese sailors in Panama hats, were rowing fiercely out of the tree-shadowed mouth of the lagoon, and pulling straight for the *Spitfire*.

"Give it them hot, don't throw away a shot!" cried Powis to the men at the guns. "Well thrown, but a little over them."

The next moment the second gun thundered out.

"Famous, by Jove!" cried the boy-captain.

This time the shot plowed into the second canoe, and shattered it into fragments. The leading canoes halted to assist the wounded and pick up the survivors.

The Spitfires gave a shout of triumph. The next moment the storm burst full upon them. The slavers rallied and bore down upon them in full force. From the first canoe a dozen rough, black-muzzled fellows dashed at the *Spitfire's* side and attempted to board her. Powis met them with pike and cutlass, and drove them back over the ship's gunwale after ten minutes' hand-to-hand fighting. Twice Gasket's cutlass saved the boy-captain's life. Three of the oldest hands, urged on by Jekyll, kept at work all the time with a central gun, to keep off the other miscreants.

It was hard work, and the men were all but spent, when a discharge musketry arose into the air from the foot of Elephant Hill.

"God be thanked!" cried Powis, as he leant, faint and wounded, against a gun-carriage. "We are saved, boys. Give it them again! Blow the dogs out of the water! Now, all at once."

The pirates had fled, leaving one-third of their number in Elephant Bay. But Capt. Willoughby had not arrived a moment too soon. Great was his astonishment and delight to discover that his "Pickle" of a midshipman had captured the famous Phantom Ship.

Powis is now, we rejoice to say, First Lieutenant of H. M. S. A——, one of the finest vessels in the Channel Fleet.

KATTIE AND "THE DEIL."

A BOHEMIAN STORY.

From Once a Week.

In a certain village of Bohemia, lived a peasant woman called Kattie. She possessed a little hut of her own, a garden, and a small income; but had she rolled in wealth, not a lad would have ventured to say—"Kattie, will you be mine?" for she was snappish as a cat of the woods, and owned a tongue which worked like a flail. She had an old mother, providentially as deaf as a log, and her she scolded from morning till night, so that her voice was audible half a mile off. If any neighbor entered her cottage, she spat, and set up her back, and hissed, so that the intruder was only too glad to escape without a scratched face. When any one passed her door, Kattie flung him a spiteful word; and was only too glad if the passer stopped to retaliate, for if he had an ugly expression to cast at her, she had a dozen to pelt him with in return.

By the time that she had reached the age of forty, without having found a lover, all the—milk of human kindness she never had, which might acidulate—but all the vinegar of her nature had become concentrated sulphuric acid, ready to blacken and burn anything with which it came in contact.

It is the custom in Bohemia for young people to resort to the tavern on Sunday afternoon, for a dance. As soon as the fiddle or bagpipe is heard, the lads run into the streets, the girls appear at the cottage doors, and the children peep out of the windows. Young men and women then follow the musicians to the inn, and the dance begins.

Kattie was always the first to follow the fiddler, and to appear in the public house; there she saw the lads whirling about with the lasses, but never in all her life had she been invited by any one to dance; Sunday after Sunday she tried her luck, and hoped against hope; no man solicited her hand as a partner. "Well!" said she impetuously one Sunday, "here am I getting an old woman, and I have never danced yet! never saw anything like the lads here! Such a set of clowns! This is provoking. I'd dance with any one, with the old Deil himself, if he were to ask me!" and she snapped her fingers, and stamped on the ground.

She bustled into the inn, sat down and looked about her at the whirling, merry figures. Suddenly a gentleman in a huntsman's suit came into the room, seated himself at the table, called for beer, and had a tumbler filled. Running his eye over the assembly, it rested on Kattie. He sprang to his feet, walked across the room, and with the most graceful bow, and with the most courteous air, offered her the glass.

Kattie, delighted at the attention, drank the beer with avidity, and made room for the gentleman to seat himself at her side. After a few words had passed between them, the stranger flung some silver to the fiddler, and asked for a "solo." The dancers deserted the centre of the room, cleared the area, and the gentleman led Kattie forth to dance.

"Bless us all! it will rain to-morrow!" exclaimed the old people, opening their eyes wide with astonishment.

The lads bit their fingers, and the girls hid their faces, to conceal their laughter. But Kattie saw no one; she was radiant with joy, now that she had a chance of dancing; and danced she would have, in spite of the whole world laughing.

All that afternoon, and all that evening, the strange gentleman danced with Kattie, and with her alone. He bought her gingerbread, almond-rock, and lemon-drops, and she ate and sucked to her heart's content.

As soon as the dancing came to an end, the stranger escorted her home.

"Oh dear!" exclaimed Kattie; "would that I might dance with you forever!"

"That is quite within the range of possibility," replied the stranger.

"Where do you live, Sir?"

"Put your arms round my neck, and I will whisper to you." Kattie did so, and presto! the stranger had become a devil, and was flying with her to his home, a place which need not be specified. In he came at the door, bathed in a profuse perspiration; for his necklace was a heavy one.

"Now, then, Kattie, let go," said he.

"Oh never! never!"

"Come, there's a dear soul, take your arms off."

"Dearest, never!"

"Why whom have you got here?" asked the Master of the spirit, in a voice of thunder which had in it a faint thrill of dismay.

"K-K-K-attie," panted the unfortunate devil, struggling to shake his fair load off.

"Kattie!" echoed His Majesty, leaping off his throne, casting aside his bifurcated sceptre, and turning—not exactly pale, but Oxford mixture: "Kattie! here's an end to our quiet life, if *that* woman becomes an inmate of Pandemonium. She'll bring the place down about our ears. Away with you, Moloch, and do not show your face in here till you have shaken off your dreadful incumbrance."

So there was nothing for it, but that the quondam Jager should return to earth, and free himself from the embrace of Kattie, as best he might. He flew back wearily and despondingly, with a decided crick in his neck. On reaching earth, he seated himself on a flowery bank, and putting on a solemn expression, said in a hollow voice:

"Kattie, if you do not let go, I shall plunge you in molten brimstone!"

"Oh!" replied she, with *empressement*, "I fear no pain so long as I am with you!" and she laid her hand on his breast.

"Ahem!" Moloch looked vacantly at the landscape. "Kattie!" he resumed, as a brilliant idea entered his head, and illumined his countenance with a momentary gleam of ghastly joy, "Kattie, I am so rich; I will give you a mountain of solid gold if you will only let go."

"What! leave you for filthy lucre? Never, never, never!" and she buried her head in his breast.

"Here's a pretty kettle of fish," said the spirit; "what is to be done now?"

He rose, and wandered despairingly over a desolate moor, which lay stretched before him.

Presently, staggering under his load, he came upon a young shepherd, in a sheepskin with all its wool upon it. The evil spirit resumed his former human form and the shepherd was consequently quite ignorant of who he was.

"Why, my good Sir, whom are you carrying?" asked the shepherd in perplexity.

"Ah, good friend, I scarcely know! why look you: I was walking peacefully along my way, without thinking of anything in particular, when, with a hop, skip and jump, this woman fastened herself to my neck, and will on no account let me go. I want to carry her to the next village, and there obtain my liberation; but I am scarcely in a fit condition to do so, my knees shivering under me."

"Come now," said the compassionate peasant, "I will help you; but I cannot carry her for long, as I have my sheep to attend to: half the way—will that suit you?"

"Ah! I shall be thankful!"

"Now then you! hang yourself to me!" cried the shepherd, addressing Kattie.

The woman looked round, observed that the shepherd was infinitely preferable to Moloch; he was good-looking and young. She let go her hold on the Deil, and click—she was fast as a spring collar round the shepherd's neck.

The man had now quite enough to carry, what with Kattie, and what with his immense sheepskin dress; and in a very short time he was tired, and strove to disengage himself from his encumbrance. In vain! Kattie would not listen to his remonstrances, and the more he struggled, the tighter she clung.

Presently he came near a pool. Oh! if he could but cast her in! But how? Could he manage to slip out of his sheepskin? No harm trying—but it must be done v-e-r-y cautiously—v-e-r-y gently. Hist! he has slipped one arm out, and Kattie is none the wiser. Hist! he has slipped the other arm out, and Kattie has not observed it. Now, then, he slides his hand stealthily up his breast and unbuttons the collar. He has undone one button, two, three—a bob of the head, a splash, and Kattie and the sheepskin are in the pond. She sinks—she rises; and her expiring eyes rest upon the shepherd and the evil spirit dancing in an ecstacy of delight on the bank.

"My best of friends!" exclaimed Moloch, enthusiastically, "you have laid me under a lasting obligation; you have imposed upon me a debt of gratitude which I never can adequately discharge. But for you, I might have had Kattie hanging round my neck through eternity; I might never have been able to shake that woman off; and never," continued the spirit, musingly, "never is a very long word. Now look you here, shepherd. I am ——." (In fewer words than I could express it, the spirit had described his nature to the young man.) "Well, and being what I am, it lies in my power to repay you, in my poor way, for what you have done. I will forthwith proceed to the next town, and will enter into and possess the Chancellor. As soon as all doctors and exorcists have failed to free the Chancellor from me, do you go to the town and offer, for the recompense of two bags of dollars, to liberate the Chancellor from the evil spirit which torments him. Then come up to the bedside, say 'Hocus pocus!' and I will fly away out of the window, and enter into, and possess, the Prime Minister. When all other means of cure have failed, do you volunteer, at the price of two sacks of gold pieces, to free the Prime Minister. Come to him, say as before, 'Hocus pocus!' and I will fly from him through the window, and possess the King. And now, I warn you, beware how you venture to attempt to expel me from the body of the King. Should you, notwithstanding this caution, risk the attempt, I shall infallibly tear you in pieces, limb from limb."

The shepherd expressed his acknowledgment in the best and most appropriate terms of which he was master. "Ta, ta!" said the Deil, as he spread his wings and flew away.

"Ta, ta!" replied the shepherd gravely, looking after him. Shortly after this, a rumor spread through the country that the Chancellor was not quite—to put it mildly—what he should be. It was whispered aside that the Chancellor had been playing pretty pranks, and that it was asserted by professors of medicine and of theology, that he was possessed by a bad spirit. All medicines, allopathic and homeopathic, have failed to cure the Chancellor. The clergy took him in hand and tried the last approved forms of exorcism; but the Chancellor or rather the Chancellor's tenant, was proof against all ecclesiastical demonstrations.

The young shepherd now came to the town, and loudly proclaimed his power to cure any one of diabolical possession. All other resources having failed, the King determined to give the shepherd a try, and so ordered him to visit and prescribe for the Chancellor. As soon as the peasant entered the room, he saw that the condition of the highest law officer of the Crown was critical. He was kicking his attendants, abusing them in language hardly consistent with the dignity of his position, and foaming at the mouth.

The shepherd demanded as his fee for curing him, two sacks of dollars, and they were readily promised. He now approached the unhappy man, whose convulsions became more terrible as he drew near.

"Hocus pocus!" said the shepherd, *ore rotundo* and with a solemn face, at the same time making various fanciful signs in the air with his hand. Away flew the spirit, shivering the panes of glass in the window into countless fragments on his way. The shepherd received his fee, and returned to his cottage.

But it was soon noised abroad that something had gone wrong with the Prime Minister, and it was surmised that the demon which had been expelled from the Chancellor had entered into the keeper of the King's conscience—awkward, decidedly. What was to be done? Regular practitioners were applied to first, as a matter of course. The allopaths sapped the Minister's constitution with violent medicines, without expelling the evil spirit. The homeopaths did nothing at all, and the divines sent the devil to sleep. When all had failed, recourse was had to the quack, and at the price of two sacks of gold pieces the shepherd agreed to perform a cure. The circumstances resembled those in the former case, with one exception, the window was prudentially opened, and a glazier's bill saved. But now the evil spirit struck at higher game, and he took full and undisturbed possession of the monarch.

As might be expected, people were not one ha'porth the wiser for experience, and the usual allopathic, homeopathic and ecclesiastical systems were tasked to recover the King, and proved, as every one knew would be the case, a failure. Then they sent for the shepherd, but he refused to come. They sent again, and offered a room full of gold dust, but he persisted in his refusal, remembering the devil's warning. The Prime Minister now ordered out a regiment of horse, and had the shepherd-exorcist brought will-he nil-he. In vain did the poor man protest his inability to cure the King; the Prime Minister insisted, and the Chancellor threatened to put the law in force, which required that the bird which could sing and wouldn't sing should be made to sing. Cowed by this threat, the shepherd determined to do his best.

He entered the regal apartment. The King was howling and frothing at the mouth, and looked desperate. "Halloo!" roared the spirit within; "you here, shepherd? did not I warn you not to attempt to cast me out of his Majesty?"

"Steady," said the shepherd, putting on an expression of awe, and, stealing on tip-toe across the room, with his hand to his mouth, he whispered, "Do you think me such a fool as to attempt anything of the kind? I am only come to tell you, dear friend, that—that—that—KATTIE IS OUT OF THE POND, AND IS INQUIRING AFTER YOU!"

"Kattie!" gasped the devil; "then I'm off!" and away he flew.

AFFAIRS IN THE SOUTH.

ALABAMA.

Progress of Restoration—Labor and the Cotton Crop.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

EUFAULA, Friday, Jan. 12, 1866.

During a somewhat extended tour through the cotton States, last Summer, I had the honor of contributing some articles to your valuable paper upon the general prospects of the country, giving also such facts as I was able to collect regarding the cotton supply for the future. Revisiting, at this time, some of the country and places mentioned in those articles, I have thought that some account of the changes and improvements made since my former visit might not be uninteresting to your numerous readers. As I propose to confine my observations to the Cotton States, I pass over the route to Dalton, Ga., without comment. From that point to Atlanta but little seems to have been done in the way of preparation for putting in crops the coming Spring, but in the little villages along the line of the railroad, considerable has been done in the way of repairing and rebuilding houses and fences destroyed by the passage of JOHNSTON'S and SHERMAN'S armies. As the good farming lands along this portion of the route lie some miles back from the railroad, much has doubtless been done that would escape the notice of a passenger upon the trains. Recent floods carried away portions of the trestle-work of three important bridges on this line, completely obstructing the passage of freight, and seriously impeding that of passengers. The accident, however, gives the company an opportunity of replacing the former frail structures which "military necessity" constructed, and which were a terror to all travelers, by good substantial bridges. One of these is already completed, and the others are being pushed forward as rapidly as possible.

Atlanta is as busy, bustling and active as ever, and the work of rebuilding is going on vigorously. From Atlanta to Macon the road passes through a good cotton country, and I was surprised and pleased at the great change since last September, and the rapid progress of "reconstruction" in the right direction. On every side were to be seen preparations for putting in Spring crops. Land was being plowed, fences rebuilt, and in some cases new land was being cleared. At Macon I learned that all the freedmen offering were engaged at once, and I was informed by some parties who had been a little late in making their arrangements that they found it difficult to make up their complement of hands. The same remarks will apply to the country along the road from Macon to this point as from Atlanta to Macon. Freedmen are in demand here, the demand seemingly being much greater than the supply. I was surprised at this fact in this region, as this was always a planting district where many negroes were owned and worked upon large plantations by wealthy non-resident planters, and inquiring of a citizen the reason of the scarcity of hands, was told that a great many of the negroes were leasing lands which they were working on their own account, and that many white men who had never owned slaves were hiring them. The high price of cotton and the consequent profitableness of planting is too strong a temptation to be resisted, and is calling out the energies of the people to an extent that is in itself the surest harbinger of success. As far as I can judge from conversations with many planters, cotton will be as heretofore the principal crop planted, though perhaps the scarcity of seed may limit the quantity put in. One planter remarked to me that he was not sure, but the seed would soon be worth as much per pound as the cotton. The country hereabouts is being rapidly cleared of the cotton that was in it at the time of the surrender, and notwithstanding the limited means of transportation the stocks in all the large towns are rapidly decreasing. This was a part of the country untouched by the ravages of war, and judging of the whole country by appearances here I should say that the markets north and abroad must soon feel the effects of rapidly-declining receipts.

TRAVELER.

GEORGIA.

Feeling of the People—An Instance of Cruelty—Election of Judges.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., Sunday, Jan. 28, 1866.

The members of both Houses of the General Assembly, as the State Legislature is called in Georgia, have been most busily employed since their reassembling thirteen days ago; but while nearly every member has introduced a bill to do something good and useful, very few of these proposed enactments have the slightest importance beyond "the Tennessee Line."

A good deal of interest was felt in regard to the effort to induce Mr. ex-Vice-President ALEX. H. STEPHENS to speak before the Legislature "on the State of the country." In addition to the value attached to any speech of Mr. STEPHENS as a man of intelligence and political position, many of his friends and adherents were very anxious to bring him out, and immediately after elect him United States Senator, thus carrying the Legislature by storm, and *compelling* Mr. STEPHENS to bow to the unanimous wish of the Representatives of his State. The effort was unsuccessful. Not only did Mr. STEPHENS decline to speak, but peremptorily forbade the use of his name as a candidate for Senator, even to the extent of a complimentary vote. In transition times, when the prospect is rather cloudy, and it may be dangerous to avow and record the opinions which the political hereafter may render inconvenient, it is not easy to get Mr. STEPHENS to quit his moorings. There is safety in silence, and an election to an office, the duties of which there is no prospect of being able to discharge, has no charms for the sage of Crawfordville. He is proud, ambitious and subtle. He is very popular, and possesses considerable influence in the State; and while in private conversations his pictures of the future are far from roseate, he exercises his influence decidedly in support of the President and his Administration, recommending concession, conciliation and concord.

It is thought by many that it is the duty of those who occupy the position of popular leaders to consult the public good, rather than their own personal convenience, and that if ever there was a time when it was expedient to give counsel and advice, give direction to popular sentiment, and record the opinions of the people it is now. The misrepresentations which are hourly printed and circulated throughout the North, regarding the spirit, temper and acts of the South, can, it is thought, be corrected and exposed in no more effectual manner than by the emphatic utterances of those who know the people, and are acknowledged on all hands as of high standing, high character and undoubted integrity. Mass meetings are spoken of and strongly recommended, at which the most prominent men in the State will be called on to speak, and thus prove that all these stories about the disloyalty, lawlessness, turbulence, and cruelty to negroes, imputed to the people of the South, are wicked falsehoods, invented and propagated to secure a purpose.

If these means of declaring popular sentiment are carried out, the cordiality of the masses, in their gratitude to and support of President JOHNSON, will be unmistakably evidenced, and the falsehood of Mr. SUMNER'S anonymous defamers will be abundantly shown.

Talking of cruelty to negroes, I witnessed an instance the other day of which, if Mr. SUMNER were informed, he could deliver a very ornate and touching oration. It occurred at Union Point, Greene County, Ga. On the arrival of the train from Augusta going to Atlanta, it was found that there was a large number of negroes on the cars, "picked up" by two men named MURPHY and HUGHES, with the authority, as they represented, of the Freedmen's Bureau, and who were being taken to Mississippi to work on a cotton plantation rented by Northern men. It was discovered, before the train started from Union Point, that one of these negroes had the small-pox, and without any effort being made to provide shelter or care for the sick man, or anything said to anybody, the wretched creature was thrown out of the car as it moved on, and left on the side of the track, without a cent in his pocket, without a morsel of food, without a friend or an acquaintance, and so sick that he could scarcely crawl away, when a few of the neighbors came forward to take him to a shelter and provide for his wants. I do not believe that the Freedmen's Bureau had anything to do with this infamous act, or that it had any knowledge of the transaction; but these men, MURPHY and HUGHES, represented that they had Gen. TILLSON'S authority to "pick up" freedmen, and one of them—I do not remember whether it was MURPHY or HUGHES—owned that he was employed by the other as "crimp," getting $10 a head for all he could "pick up" and put on board the cars. The "crimp" left the train at Union Point, having performed his contract and pocketed his head money, intending to return to Augusta to repeat the operation, which he said was "a good thing." Of the shameless abandonment of the sick man on the side of the track I can speak positively, for I saw it myself; and of the particulars which I have given above I was informed by a highly respectable citizen of Union Point, who spoke as of facts ascertained by him. This gentleman said he would communicate with the Freedmen's Bureau on the subject.

The small-pox is still raging among the colored people. The mortality among them in the towns and cities is very large, and is increasing. The State and town authorities are doing their utmost to provide accommodation and care for the sick, and prevent the spread of the disease; but their means are wholly insufficient, either to bear the expense or prevent infected persons from wandering where they please, spreading the disease broadcast. Within the past week I have been asked for alms by at least half-a-dozen negro men and women, who had the small-pox then thickly out on them, and who said they did not choose to remain in the small-pox hospital specially provided for them. Among the various philanthropic efforts to ameliorate the condition of the freedmen, might not something be done to remedy this cruel distress?

The election of Judges of the Supreme Court took place yesterday, resulting in the choice of Mr. WALKER and Judge HARRIS, compromise candidates. The friends of Judge BENNING, Judge LYONS and Judge WARNER, being unyielding, and unable to elect their respective candidates. The gentlemen elected are esteemed "fair lawyers," but not comparable in attainments or intellect with BENNING and WARNER, who occupied seats on the Supreme Bench some years ago, and are universally regarded by the legal profession as among the best jurists in the State. Another evidence of the evils of an elective judiciary!

The election of United States Senators will be made, it is thought, early next month. The interest in the matter is confined apparently to the aspirants and their immediate friends. Neither the people nor their representatives are impatient to elect ambassadors to court whose doors are shut in their face in advance. The aspirants are here, however, and each day that they smirk and bow and do the agreeable generally to members of the Legislature, press on their energies and patience as it is done at an expense of $4 per diem to the hotel keeper, besides the other dollars for drinks to thirty electors of Senators. JOSHUA HILL and JAMES JOHNSON are still the probable choice; but after the election of WALKER and HARRIS no one can predict where lightning will strike.

QUONDAM.

The Newly Elected Senators—How Messrs. Stephens and Johnson Came to be Elected.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., Thursday, Feb. 1, 1866.

The telegraph has informed all whom it may concern that ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS and HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON have been elected to represent Georgia in the Senate of the United States, the former for the long, and the latter for the short term. After the election of Supreme Court Judges, the Legislature seemed anxious to finish the election business, get rid of the outside boring of the friends and advocates of the several aspirants, and be able quietly to go to work and conclude the important legislation necessary for the proper government of the State. After Mr. STEPHENS' letter refusing to address the two Houses on the state of the country, in which he took occasion to forbid the use of his name as a candidate, and requested that even a complimentary vote be not given him, the Stephens stock rose rapidly, and his declaration of *nolo episcopari* seemed to convince everybody that he was the man *par excellence*, and that "willy, willy," he must be the Senator. "Little Aleck's letter" was the theme of universal praise, and by a strange system of reasoning, the very emphasis with which he announced his determination not to be a Senator, under any circumstances, constituted the strongest argument that he *must* be a Senator under all circumstances. If an unsophisticated looker-on remarked, What is the use of electing a man who says he won't serve and asks as a favor that he may not be called on to do so? he was straightway silenced by the assurance that "little Aleck must be elected and must serve." The impression prevails that he will accept, and that his refusal to be a candidate and wish not to have the Senatorship thrown at him, did not mean that if thrown, he would not catch, but, on the contrary, very much the reverse. The race for the long term was between him and JOSHUA HILL, of Morgan County, who was a member of the United States Congress when Georgia seceded, and who remained in Washington after all his colleagues had left. Mr. HILL has always been a Union man, though his sons served in the Confederate Army (one of whom was killed on the advance of SHERMAN from Dalton.) He never took any part in the war, and may be regarded as guiltless of rebellion as any man in the State. His position is not among the first men of Georgia. He was rather a local hero, and outside of the immediate circle who knew him personally his influence did not extend far. Could the Georgia Senators take their seats at once, or could the election of Mr. HILL have hastened the consummation, I think there is no doubt he would have been chosen, on the ground of superior availability, not superior standing or popularity. But as the election is regarded for some time to come as a mere formality, it was thought that if a compliment were to be paid let it be paid to those who in the highest degree possess the confidence and respect of the people, and who at the same time, whenever the office is to be practically filled, possess the highest qualifications for it.

On the same principle exactly Mr. HERSCHEL JOHNSON was preferred to his namesake, Ex-Provisional Governor JAMES JOHNSON. The latter never was, at any time, a prominent man. He is described as an efficient lawyer, practising at Columbus, of harsh temper, strong and bitter prejudices, and, previous to his appointment as Military Governor, unknown even by name to three-fourths of the people of the State. Unpopular as he evidently is, the Legislature would certainly have elected him, under the idea that the President would be gratified by it, if, as I already remarked, the election was regarded as of immediate practical value. Mr. JAMES JOHNSON, or, as he is better known, "JIM JOHNSON," did not win popularity while he held the office of Provisional Governor. War and Union men of all classes speak harshly of him, and condemn the hard manner in which he administered his office, contrasting his course with that of SHARKEY, of Mississippi, PERRY, of South Carolina, MARVIN, of Florida, and PARSONS, of Alabama. He is said to have carried out his instructions with less regard for the feelings and sensibilities of the people than any of the Provisional Governers, and his repeated proofs of want of confidence in the people are spoken of everywhere in terms of censure. He has none of the *suaviter in modo*, no political experience, rough manners, and very little consideration for the feelings of others. All accord him honesty of purpose and unsullied integrity, and there is little difference of opinion as to his desire to do his best in the arduous office which devolved upon him. He has been here some time, and he cannot be seen for half an hour without coming to the conclusion that he is one of those angular, positive, crusty men who, even when they try to be graceful, are clumsy and are sure to tread on somebody's toes. Apart from the idea that his election would please the President, I am informed on all hands that he would never have been mentioned in connection with the office of Senator, nor would he have received one vote. Mr. HERSCHEL JOHNSON, on the contrary, has considerable popularity, talent and experience.

The Senators elect have spent several days at the capital, mixing with the Legislature and the citizens generally. They speak hopefully. They counsel patience, good temper, and confidence that the acts of the people proving their good faith will best refute their calumniators. They advocate strenuously Mr. JOHNSON'S Administration, and like other men of sense in this latitude, think that were it not for his firmness, wisdom and kindness of heart they would now inhabit the "territory," and not the State of Georgia. Mr. STEPHENS has resumed the practice of the legal profession at Crawfordville, Taliaferro County, in partnership with his nephew, a young man who is said to be of considerable talent and promise. Mr. STEPHENS, never very wealthy, is, it is stated, reduced to very small means, and obliged to work for a support.

The State taxation for the next year will, it is thought, consist of a per capita tax of $2 and one-eighth of one per cent. on the assessed value of property. From the sum so to be raised it is believed the expenses of the Government can be met.

The freedmen's code is still before the committee, but there is no doubt that it will pass substantially as drawn up by the Commissioners in their report.

Small-pox still runs riot among the colored people. The number of deaths is very great in all the towns. Agriculture progresses well, but fears are felt of interference with contracts by the bureau where the wages paid do not exceed $10 per month. I hope this fear is groundless, as now both employer and employee seem to agree well, and the prospect of a good crop is promising.

The railroads still charge ruinous freights, and provisions are exhorbitant; Corn, $2 per bushel; Family flour, $20 per barrel. QUONDAM.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Case of the Freedmen—The Proper Way to Correct and Govern Them.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

RED HOUSE PLANTATION, NEAR BEAUFORT, S. C., Wednesday, Dec. 27, 1865.

Not one mile from my habitation there is a new school-house put up at the labor and expense of the negroes, on a pleasant site of their own selection, comfortable and roomy, at which there is an average attendance daily of some 55 scholars, old and young. This enterprise was carried through by the efforts and labors of the people on two plantations, other children not being allowed to come unless parents will share in the original expense or pay tuition. These two people are those whom I have mentioned in former letters as having purchased their lands at the original tax sale—the former slaves on Red House and Edgerly. Their teacher is a lady furnished by the New-York Association, to whom they are sincerely attached, who has taught them for more than three years, and through whose unwearied labors and self-sacrifice they have been brought on thus far. She is well worthy of this cheering success. Nothing more preeminently shows the value to the negro of a faithful, patient white person living among them, who studies opportunities to develop and encourage. If you view these persons from the stand-point of the past, their success in matters of moral and material growth is encouraging. Amid all their degradation and stupidity, and wrong-headedness and conflict in opinions and interests, they are slowly working their way upward toward true manhood and civilization. Of those who really thrive in the Northern sense of that term, there are only two or three on each place, but they are all self-supporting. In the matter of rearing their children is where the true issue and the true danger lies. They make them work with them in all kinds of labor to which they are adapted, but it is mainly enforced, as labor was enforced from themselves, without encouraging words of hope and cheerfulness, and of course without the inculcation of those foundation principles of life on which all labor is founded and made honorable. They have not themselves sufficient weight of character to enforce that *steady* moral discipline so necessary to the growth of good habits and principles of life. Still, if these children get habits of *labor simply*, it is a great point gained, and the rest will come by slow degrees. Even at present there is now and then one whose children are receiving a fair culture at the parents' hands. I have now been talking about Red House and Edgerly people with whom white persons have constantly lived since the Federal occupation.

We will now glance at an adjoining plantation on the other side of me, where *no* white person has lived. The observation is instructive in more points than one. The people are equally peaceable, equally tractable, and equally industrious. They pay their debts, perform their agreements, and are self-supporting. But their growth is very, very much less. They plod on in their old ways and habits of life, have very little aspiration and comparatively small interest in the education of their children, would like to have them learn, but do not enforce their regular attendance upon school. Their children grow more bright and active but in the wrong direction, plainly showing that there is not a moral presence among them of higher type by whose touch and example they are restrained and elevated. One other point in this connection to which I call special attention. These people have been isolated from soldiers mainly and are not Beaufort-loiterers. In consequence there is not an instance of illegitimate or adulterous offspring on the place. Their young women have been married and their "war-widows" have been continent. And here let me say that that paper in your city, and those persons who follow in its wake, who speak of "the ungovernable propensity of the negro character to miscellaneous sexual indulgence" utter a falsehood as base as was ever coined by the devil himself. It is astonishing how white men first debauch and then damn them, and it is equally a matter of interest how, if you keep white men away from them, they live lives as pure and peaceable as other people. It is a singular fact that *the instances of black illegitimate offspring are rare.* I am talking of what they do *now*. What they did under the anomalous and terrible influences of slave life, is of no consequence to the candid conqueror. Indeed, of the four communities of negroes of whom I have had the charge, none, while with me, have showed any such "ungovernable propensity," but have conducted themselves in all respects, in this direction, as well as our own race; and, most assuredly what laxity they have, is mainly due to the whites themselves. I will now, in a measure, enlarge the scope of my subject, for heretofore I have mainly given my experience and observation touching the people who have passed under my immediate care since entering upon this field of labor; and that leaves not the slightest doubt in my mind of their capacity for very happy growth and development or that they may become capable of assuming many of the responsibilities of citizenship. But as you look over the larger field very grave dangers are largely showing themselves. Whole plantations on these very islands where so much effort has been made and so much labor and money expended, have become wholly unreliable and in a measure uncontrollable. Cotton has been stolen by the blacks from the field and in the bale by the wholesale, contracts have been ignored, stores have been broken open by night, people have steadily refused to work to pay their debts incurred for subsistence, little shops to sell tobacco and a few groceries are springing up on every road-fork—for trade is easier than field labor—to become the centres ere long of loungers and drunkenness. Agreements with the laborers are put to paper, or not, according to convenience, and all with comparative impunity. I am speaking of what are established facts. Hence you will at once perceive that general demoralization has set in, and unless speedily checked, there is no knowing where it will end. It does not reach all the plantations as yet, neither do I think one half of them, but the danger is imminent, and the alarm should be thoroughly sounded even though men in authority are put to some trouble. What then is the cause of the difficulty? Because stern discipline is not enforced. There is no regular course of justice, or courts of justice to any efficient purpose whatever. Men are imprisoned for burglary, for grand larceny, and what not, for trifling terms, and let out with the term one quarter expended. The highest court of justice here has a presiding officer who never looked inside of a law-book, and he has an associate whose knowledge extends to a course of law-reading sufficient to admit him to the bar, as I have been informed, but of little or no practical knowledge of the law. I dislike to bring before the public gentlemen who are estimable citizens for aught I know, but who, whether fortunately or unfortunately are placed in a position where they cannot know their duty, however well inclined they may be. This is our only court, and that to where litigated interests of thousands of dollars are pending. But this scarcely touches the subject immediately in view—the interests of the negroes. This is a provost court. What in the name of common sense is the reason the bureau don't have a court here? After all it is a matter of not the slightest interest under what jurisdiction or by what name a court is established, only that it be an efficient and a sufficient court, and that its decisions and decrees are unrelentingly carried out. And herein lies the great trouble. No man, at least if he be a colored man, is called to a strict account. Two months is the limit for imprisonment by the Provost Court. The military tribunals, of course, are not competent, nor in any way desirous to meddle with negro matters. Now, when your bale of cotton is stolen or your store broken open, what are you going to do? The negro, or any man for that matter, can afford to lie in prison for two months for a bale of Sea Island cotton, where the value of character does not come into consideration. It is no use to talk of a long term, were the court competent. Here is a black man convicted before a commission of grand larceny. He is sentenced for ninety days to jail and to pay a fine. He is released on thirty days and pays a part of his fine, and to my certain knowledge he is a rascal among many. Here is another convicted of stealing a large amount of cotton. He is committed for six months to jail and pay $50 fine and restore the value of all stolen. He gets off with a punishment which is a premium on future efforts in that line, if one judges by punishment inflicted in such cases North. Here is a gang of negroes who keep up a tolerable show of faithful labor until well in debt for food; then, in spite of all that can be done, their crops are utterly neglected and lost, and help yourself if you can. The pressure on the local officer over the negroes at this place is tremendous; he cannot attend to the multiplicity of cases arising if he would, and if he does, he is sustained or not, according as feelings are moved upon, and not according to judgment. In short, there is no steadiness of discipline manifested, no careful personal investigation into the real needs of the people, no discreet scrutiny of complaints made or reports circulated. It is not intended to call in question the sincerity of purpose, the benevolence of heart, the kindness of motive or the philanthropic aims of those in authority concerning the negroes, neither to ignore the great good that has been done, or the steady growth the people manifested when supervision was limited to the islands about Port Royal. But it is painfully evident to all interested in these people that there is a great lack of efficiency and judgment somewhere. To give these freedmen clothes, and food, and farms, will neither develop nor save them. All will be just so much harm done, unless strictest, steadiest discipline is enforced; and under no special code either, but under general laws. Indeed, the most dangerous process through which the negro goes when he becomes a freedman is that of receiving the gratuities of benevolence in the shape of food and clothing. If you wish to make them impudent, fault-finding and lazy, give them clothing and food freely. If you wish to make them self-reliant and manly, set their work before them and tell them they will get food when they have earned it, and not before, then with fair and proper treatment, otherwise they will generally work industriously and peaceably. I have tried both methods, and the meanest and most troublesome and thievish people were those who were fed during the Summer, to pay for it from their half of the cotton crop, the provision crop being all their own. They just settled right down on my lands, and did next to nothing whatever with their own crops or mine. It is not to be denied that there is a season of a month or two, being the period after escape from bondage, before work can be found, when they must have some assistance. But the quicker they understand that food and clothes *depend upon work*, the better. And where they have enjoyed the opportunities of freedom for one season, they had better be left to suffer than to be cared for, either by food given or advanced on the crop. In what I have written I have endeavored to state the truth fairly and without prejudice. There certainly is great need of a radical change to come from some quarter, and that speedily. Many planters declare that they will not attempt to raise another crop, for it barely pays cost, it is so difficult to enforce regulations, and so much cotton is stolen with impunity; and many are looking forward to the establishment of civil law for the steady enforcement of discipline. According to present appearances, things will not be much bettered. With the Jamaica insurrection in view, there are some interesting facts which I will state in my next. A. S. H.

VIRGINIA.

The Restored Government of Virginia—United States Senatorial Question—Scheming to Supplant the Peirpoint Government.

From Our Special Correspondent.

RICHMOND, Va., Wednesday, Jan. 31, 1866.

The present government of Virginia is called "the restored government." It originated in a convention held in Wheeling, West Virginia, in June, 1861. JOHN LETCHER, the Governor of Virginia when the war broke out, and all of his subordinates, joined the insurrectionists, and thereby left the loyal citizens of the Potomac and mountainous countries without any governmental head. The Wheeling Convention was called by the loyalists, and among its first acts passed an ordinance declaring the offices of Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, and Attorney-General vacant, because the incumbents of said offices had taken an oath of allegiance to what was then denominated a "foreign government." An election by the convention was held, and these vacancies filled for a term of six months. During that half year, the General Assembly, as the Legislature is called, made arrangements for the holding of a regular election by the loyal people, which resulted in the choice of Gov. PEIRPOINT. This convention also altered the provision of the State constitution fixing the number of members of the Legislature necessary to constitute a quorum by reducing it.

The organization of the restored government proceeded on authority derived from the fourth section of the fourth article of the Constitution of the United States, which reads as follows:

> "The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion; and, on the application of the Legislature, or of the Executive, (when the Legislature cannot be convened,) against domestic violence."

Arguing that they, the loyal citizens of the commonwealth, however small in numbers, constituted the State, they raised a new government and called on President LINCOLN for assistance to "protect them against invasion." In the response to this call the validity of the new State organization was recognized by the General Government. Virginia was then divided and the new State of West Virginia built up, the General Assembly following in this particular the precedent established in the case of Kentucky, which formerly was included in the geographical lines of this State. In the course of Congressional action consequent upon this division, Congress also recognized the restored government as the legal power here. The constitutional amendment abolishing slavery was sent by Secretary SEWARD to the Alexandria government for ratification, and in his proclamation announcing its adoption, he recognizes the present government as valid and loyal. Both Houses of Congress admitted members to seats who had been elected under the new regime. Thus the restored government obtained a formal acknowledgement of its constitutionality.

In the ordinance providing for the division of the State, it was ordered that after its ratification the Governor should locate the seat of government as it should seem best to him. Gov. PEIRPOINT chose Alexandria, and at that place the General Assembly convened, and provided for another convention, which was held in December, 1864. This convention amended the constitution, and, among other things, provided that the House of Delegates should "consist of not less than eighty" members, and that the Senate shall "never be less than one-fourth the number of the House of Delegates." In defining the "powers and duties" of the General Assembly, the convention ruled that "a majority of the members elected to each house should constitute a quorum to do business," and they accordingly inserted a clause to that effect in the constitution.

The Legislature held at Alexandria during the war hardly numbered a "baker's dozen," but they elected Messrs. UNDERWOOD and SEGAR to the United States Senate, and passed the laws under which the present General Assembly is working, drawing pay, &c. On the 19th of June, 1865, Gov. PEIRPOINT called this body together in Richmond in extra session, during which they passed a law extending the right to vote to every one, otherwise qualified, not included in the exceptions of the President's Amnesty Proclamation. By the provisions of the constitution the qualifications of members are the same as voters, and consequently many of the disbanded soldiers of the Confederate army were elected, and enabled to take their seats after subscribing to an oath to support the new constitution of the restored government.

Among the first acts of the Legislature was the amending of the constitution in such a way as to remove all disqualifications from voters on account of their participancy in the rebellion. This subject is not finally disposed of yet, however, and may during the latter part of the session come up again. As a State measure, purely, it was supported by many of the best friends of the general government, whose support was actuated by a generous sympathy in behalf of their fellow-citizens. It was not necessary that such an amendment should be passed by the Legislature in order to legalize their own election, for they were constitutionally chosen in accordance with laws especially provided with reference to their cases. They did not assume any improper power, as has been charged, for at the time of their election the Governor, following instructions imposed on him by law, called upon the people to decide whether or not "the next (*i. e.*, the present) General Assembly shall be clothed with power to alter or amend the third article of the constitution," and a majority of the voters of the State said yes.

I have taken pains to present the above synopsis of the history of the "restored government" in order that your readers may be posted as to the merits of a question which will soon be brought before the public as to its validity. I have heretofore stated in this correspondence that an attempt had been made to bring about the resignation of Governor PEIRPOINT and the appointment of a Provisional Governor, and I have reason to believe that failing in that design, certain parties who long for seats in the United States Senate, will now go to work to overthrow the whole superstructure. To accomplish this, it is probable that the Reconstruction Committee will be edified with a list of "propositions" from a certain prominent gentleman in the State, who remained neutral during the war.

In a dispatch forwarded to you a few days since it was stated that the United States Senatorial question would soon be revived, by the introduction of a resolution in the Senate to proceed to a new election. While that statement was in the main true, it was also a little premature, as an unlooked-for change of programme has occurred, and active demonstrations have been postponed until after the Reconstruction Committee shall have had their say in the premises. If they decide that the present government is illegal and recommend the appointment of a provisional Governor, Speaker BALDWIN, ex-Gov. LETCHER, JOHN MINOR BOTTS and Gov. PEIRPOINT will all be candidates for Senatorial honors. Other names will be offered, but these will be the most prominent. It is well known that many of the members of this Legislature were elected with the express understanding that they should vote for Mr. BOTTS, as it was expected that the present incumbents of the Senatorial toga would be decapitated without a struggle. Gov. PEIRPOINT being a sadly abused man, and at the same time a well-praised Governor, his chances are fair but not by any means sure. Speaker BALDWIN represents the reconstructed fighting men of the State, who, while they are honest in their new-found loyalty—that is, will never fight against the government again—will cling to Confederate things and men with a true soldier's love and admiration. Of Gov. LETCHER it is unnecessary for me to speak, except to say that he, as a civil officer of the rebellion, now occupies a position similar to that of Mr. BALDWIN, his soldier compeer.

To conclude. On the action of the Reconstruction Committee the future of the State of Virginia rests, and it behooves the gentlemen composing it to look well into the facts of the subject when it is brought before them. E. P. B.

The Poor Whites of the South, &c.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., Thursday, Feb. 1, 1866.

Education and time together will only be able to fully eradicate the feelings engendered by the war in both sections of our country. More particularly is education needed in the South, for the masses of the people are pitiably ignorant. The degradation of the "poor white trash" can only be appreciated by a Northerner after actual observation and inspection of their condition; for, as a class, they have no parallel north of the Potomac. The nearest approach to them that you have at home is to be found in the lowest ranks of our foreign emigrants; but even they have more ambition to accomplish something in the world—sometimes disreputable, to be sure—than the listless inhabitants of the "piney woods" of the South. The Irish and Germans who crowd the cities of the North fled from oppression and from lands in which distinction of caste prevented them from enjoying true freedom; but with an apathy which is unaccountable, the poor whites here accept their condition, and dreamily doze through life without attempting to better it. The prejudices, instilled into them for generations, against the negroes, very naturally cause them to hate Northerners, because they have been taught to believe that every Northern man is a negro-lover. Having good reason to be jealous of the intelligence of the blacks, they are a unit in opposing all efforts to confer extended rights on them, and shriek the loudest against allowing them to be taught, even though the expense is borne by charitable associations thousands of miles away.

In Virginia this distressful class is not as numerous as in the States further South, and as a whole the people of the Old Dominion are better educated and more intelligent than those in any of the other Southern States. In North Carolina, however, the poor whites are plentiful, and are sometimes called "clay-eaters." Their mode of life is a mystery to a civilized man, and their means of support is a source of wonderment to any well-informed observer. They live generation after generation in log huts located in tracts of pine woods, and generally accessible only by means of blind paths leading from the main roads. They marry without regard to the laws of nature, and the result is that physical deformity is a common thing with them. The deformity generally shows itself in the limbs, particularly in the hands, which are often composed of one big finger, or of a single finger and thumb. Those horrible exhibitions, resultant from defiance of the immutable provisions of our physical organization, are only equaled by the evidences of lack of intellect and partial idiocy. Idleness and improvidence are the most prominent characteristics of the people. They trade with negroes on the adjoining plantations for food, and fish, hunt and steal when that source fails them. Around their houses they generally have a small "truck patch," in which they raise a few kitchen-garden vegetables, and which are mostly worked by the children and women. Their clothing is always made of homespun stuff for both sexes; consequently an old-fashioned loom is an essential adjunct to the houses of this sub-stratum of the chivalry.

The most objectionable feature in the character of the poor whites, however, is their utter lack of desire to become intelligent citizens. Following in the footsteps of their ancestry, they are too lazy to do anything for themselves, and filled with prejudice they will not allow any one to do anything for them. An old piney-woodsman in North Carolina once told me that "free schools be a Whig institution, and they'll eddicate our chill'en to be Whigs." He was a good sound Democrat, and he argued with Democratic perspicuity that the "Yankees" being advocates of free schools, they are now subverted to anti-South purposes, and only Yankee ideas are taught in them. He didn't "want none of his young 'uns to be smart, cause then they'd be Yankees."

Apropos of this intelligent Democrat: Gov. PEIRPOINT once had a call from a Baltimore woman, who sought to obtain a pardon for her son, then a convict in the State Penitentiary. Finding that the culprit left his home to join the South, and on getting inside the Confederate lines pursued a rascal's life, the Governor remarked, "Your son is nothing but a plug-ugly." The woman replied: "Not at all, your honor, he's *only* what they call a Democrat."

Social Matters—The Legislature—Trouble with the Freedmen—Gen. H. A. Wise—A Scrap of Butlerian History.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SPOTSWOOD, RICHMOND, Va., Friday, Feb. 2, 1866.

The great social excitement of the day is occasioned by the first gubernatorial reception of the season, held in the Governor's mansion last night, at which a large number of distinguished citizens, including members of the Legislature, army officers and others, were present. Among the participants was a party of Washington, Brooklyn and New-York ladies, who are guests at the mansion. The affair passed off pleasantly, and for the first endeavor was a decided success. A fine string band was in attendance, and dancing was in vogue until the "wee sma' hours ayant the twal."

To-night the second "officer's hop" of the season takes place at the Spotswood. Extensive preparations have been made to render it a tip-top occasion, and it will undoubtedly pass off with great *éclat*.

The most important feature of the legislative proceedings during the past week is the passage of a set of resolutions relative to the "Land Tax and other Imposts and Taxes," levied on Virginia by Congress. The preamble sets forth that the State is unable to pay the tax at this time, for obvious reasons, and the first resolution "respectfully requests" President and Congress to suspend the execution of the law, and it is subsequently provided that if the request is granted, the State will assume the payment of the levy. It is also requested that all contracts and transactions in this State, entered into prior to the establishment of Collectors' offices, which may be invalid by nonuse of revenue stamps be legalized. The debate on this series of resolutions has been extensive, and one or two members avowed their belief that the taxes were unconstitutional, as the State had no representation in making the law. Their final adoption shows an indication to submit gracefully to all acts of this character, and beyond some extensive grumbling, I apprehend that no trouble on this score is to be feared in the future.

Recent reports received by the Freedmen's Bureau here show the condition of the colored schools in Virginia to be flourishing as well as the friends of the enterprise could wish. There are ninety-five schools in the State, which are attended by fourteen thousand scholars, and there are one hundred and ninety teachers employed in them. It is useless at this late day to say anything about the progress or capability of the scholars, for every one knows that they are apt, and learn quickly.

Official information forwarded to Col. BROWN, the Superintendent of the Freedmen's Bureau here, by his subordinates, state that violence against the negroes has increased to a considerable extent since the withdrawal of the troops under the recent mustering out orders. Most of the interior counties are now without a garrison, and the officers of the bureau find great difficulty in enforcing their orders. In Halifax County an attempt was made on the life of the Assistant Superintendent, because he interfered to prevent cruelty to a freedman. In another county the officer of the bureau was driven out by the inhabitants, but Col. BROWN drove him back again. Every indication goes to substantiate my previous statements that the Freedmen's Bureau is an absolute necessity in order to protect the blacks in this section.

HENRY A. WISE, of JOHN BROWN and rebel general memory, has been talking in Richmond. His first effort was before a select body of ex-military men, known as the Richmond Blues. As a part of the Richmond Light Infantry, the Blues fought unwisely under Gen. WISE during the war, but were, undoubtedly, brave soldiers. The speaker told them so, and took occasion to revive their war history by reference to the battles in which they participated while in his "Legion." During the course of his remarks, he made use of the following expression, in referring to the "test oath," as he called it, which is demanded before pardons are granted to men of his rank: "Your old General will never take that oath, so help him God! If I am a traitor, I deserve to be shot; but neither the terrors of the musket's muzzle, nor the firing squad, nor the halter, nor the coffin, nor the grave shall influence me in that determination one jot." He then proceeded to administer some good advice to his hearers, telling them to dismiss all thoughts of expatriation, and never to desert their native State. This speech, which is said to have occupied a full hour, concluded as follows:

> "As for myself, I pray God to spare the country another war—especially a civil war. Boys, take back the old flag of your forefathers. You have looked upon its folds, floating from the battlements of the enemy's works, until you have come to hate it! Take it back; it's the only flag you have now. I never hated the old flag; I never fought against *it*. I loved it when young like yourselves; I love it now, and I will yield to no man living in the earnestness and sincerity of his love for the old starry flag."

On Sunday night he held forth again, this time to a numerous assemblage of all those who wished to listen. The lecture is called "an address in behalf of the Female Orphan Asylum of Richmond," on the subject of "female orphanage." He referred to the history of the asylum and its present needy condition, and took occasion to say: "Oh, ashes of men and ashes of Richmond! People of Boston and New-York, *unsolicited*, have contributed a mite, at least, to feed the orphans of your *sons*, who fell in your defence, and these orphans have, for months, been drawing their daily bread from the commissariat of your invaders and conquerors." The result of the lecture, financially, has not been announced, but it created quite a *furore*, the passages praising Confederate soldiers being particularly well received.

Some time since an order was issued by the military authorities prohibiting Ex-Confederate soldiers from wearing brass buttons or other warlike insignia. For a few weeks the order was rigidly enforced, and but few buttons were to be seen on gray clothing, but eventually a few of the young bloods ventured to appear with the prohibited badges of treason, and not being interfered with, their example was followed by others, until the exhibition of rebel ranks got to be quite plenty. A few days ago, however, the execution of the order was revived, much to the chagrin of many victims, who, being caught in the street, went home buttonless and discomfited.

The readers of the TIMES will probably recollect that early in the session of the present General Assembly of Virginia, a resolution was presented by one of the members, Mr. LOGAN HURST, of Norfolk, advising the people to hide their spoons, &c., because it was reported that "the Hudibrastic Gen. B. F. BUTLER" was to be sent here as military commandant. As a scrap of Butlerian history it may be of interest to know that Mr. HURST has since explained to one of Gen. BUTLER'S friends that he meant "no offence" to him, but merely offered the resolution to build himself up with the House of Delegates. At the same time the law-maker proceeded to announce that he favored military government in preference to the control of the civil authorities, and particularly our democratic form of government. The confessors on this occasion were Capt. CLARK, of Norfolk, and Maj. R. B. DAVIS, of Boston.

WM. H. HAYNES, a Government detective in this department, was recently tried for sundry misdemeanors before a military commission. During the trial of the accused upon the original charges, the commission proceeded to arraign and try him upon an additional charge. The case having come before Gen. TERRY for approval of the sentence, that officer took occasion to say that the action of the commission in entertaining the additional charge was "in the highest degree censurable," and he disapproved the findings based on that charge. He states that "subsequent to the arraignment no additional charge can be entertained by the court, either referring to the points in issue, or a distinct offence." As a matter of military jurisprudence, this decision will be of considerable interest. E. P. B.

TEXAS.

The Production of the Soil and Occupation of the People.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, January, 1866.

Everything relating to the South is of interest at this time, and an intimate knowledge of localities cannot be unwelcome to those who wish to seek homes there.

There has been a great deal of attention drawn to Texas within the last year and a great deal said of the desirableness of homes in that State. A residence of some years may entitle my remarks to attention. Coming from a Northern State, and knowing, of course, what life is in that section of our country, I look about me and cannot help wondering in what way a Northerner will be benefitted by the change.

I am living in San Antonio, the principal city of the State, and only large town in Western Texas; a place that is praised alike by residents and visitors, until, I will venture to say, no other place of so little importance has so great a name. It is rather a quaint-looking town, and owes a great deal of its attractiveness to its semi-foreign air. The streets are narrow, and most of its buildings mean; a few stores and dwellings of some pretensions, but it bears in most respects the aspect of a Mexican city. It is situated in a stock-raising country, which must necessarily be a thinly settled one, as cattle need an extensive range where they depend on the prairies for food during the entire year. There is no doubt that cattle increase wonderfully in this vicinity, but a severe drought has been known to carry off a third of a man's stock in one season. And these droughts are not only occasional, but during the five years preceding the war, farmers had not produced a single full crop. Of course grass was hardly to be seen in this whole extent of country, and with the streams dried up and almost no food, the condition of the cattle was deplorable indeed. In the Winter they frequently become mere skeletons, and the prairies are literally covered with their carcases, dying often from thirst or starvation. The streams are very few, those put down as rivers on the maps, are sometimes mere brooks, and frequently dry.

Between San Antonio and the coast "the range is eaten out," that is, grass will no longer grow; weeds cover the nakedness of the earth. Beyond here, to the north, among the hills there is more moisture and more grass; but unfortunately, at a distance of thirty miles, the inhabitants live in constant fear of Indians. They do not usually attack houses, but any one whom they meet in their horse-stealing expeditions is sure to be left for dead. Rancheros—even those who have large herds—live in what we would consider a barbarous manner. In fact, all country people live in a way that would shock the plainest people of the North. Building is exceedingly expensive, as plank, nails and indeed everything requisite is brought from the North. There is a very good hard stone to be found, but when ready for use it is not by any means a cheap material; so, necessarily, new-comers are obliged to live in poor habitations, built perhaps of logs filled in with mud, or stone houses roughly put together, with but two or three rooms and a miserable hut for a kitchen, which is without a floor or any of the requisites for neatness. These dwellings are rarely improved; it is so much easier to yield to the universal carelessness and indifference than to bring about by careful industry a more comfortable condition of affairs.

Now, on these farms they raise almost nothing. It is too dry to attempt a vegetable garden, and during the Winter months they have neither butter nor milk, because after milking a half-dozen unruly cows you may have enough for a comfortable breakfast, which is considered rather too much trouble for the result. The cows are of a poor breed for this purpose, and feed too expensive to keep them up during the Winter for the supply of milk they afford.

At this time of year in San Antonio we use Goshen butter, at sixty cents specie, or ninety cents currency. Milk can occasionally be obtained at twenty cents specie a quart. Corn, which is the principal crop on which man and beast depend, has frequently to be brought from Mexico or the other States, and the price ranges in the Winter at from $1 50 to $3 specie.

It takes but few goods to supply the wants of a people who can produce so little, so that, as a general thing, there are more merchants and goods in this town than the trade warrants. There have been fortunes made in San Antonio, but the only noticeable ones were during the Mexican war, and later, during the rebellion. Many merchants had bought heavily in 1861, and when they had the sagacity to keep their goods until high prices obtained, were enabled to make large sums. Also those who brought goods from Mexico, for which they exchanged cotton, have found themselves comparatively affluent. But of course these were unusual times. In emigrating to a country, one must consider what it is in times of peace.

Formerly, army disbursements were the main stay of the place, as this is the headquarters for the frontier. There was also a limited trade with Mexico, which brought some means into the country. It must be plain to every one, that in so remote a district, which produces so little, business is necessarily very restricted.

In connection with stock-raising, I should have mentioned wool-growing as one of the occupations engaged in about here. I am not familiar with facts in regard to it, but do know that wool-growers do not find their experience confirms the facts which some letter-writers set forth for those at a distance. There is one remarkable thing in regard to it—those who attempt the business are very soon tired of it.

Now as to what has caused such praises of so poor a country. It is simply climate. A clear sky, a bright sun and a pure atmosphere will make almost any place pleasant. There is comparatively but little of that depressing weather which they have in all the older States. There are weeks here in Winter which remind one of the Indian Summer of the North. Nature bears the same aspect of fallen leaves, with here and there a green shrub, while in place of the hazy atmosphere of that time, we have a clear sky and air as soft and soothing as are those delicious days in the North. I have frequently known three months to pass without a drop of rain—unfortunate for the farmer, but delightful to one in pursuit of health. The Summers are long and hot, but with a strong south breeze to temper the heat, which is not unendurable, and in the Winter there is some quite cold weather accompanied by disagreeable, piercing northers; but notwithstanding these things, I would heartily recommend this portion of Texas to the consideration of those who are willing to forego the immeasurable comforts of a Northern home for the health which is to be obtained—in many cases—by a residence in this country. There are many invalids here, or those who were so at home, and who think there is no place like this. Even to a healthy person the heavy, dull weather of a Northern Winter and Spring proves exceedingly irksome, after the constant sunshine and exhilaration of this climate.

There is a freedom from restraint and carelessness of attire which seems to be peculiarly grateful to men. I will not mention also a looseness of morals, which might seem like maligning the sex, especially as it is almost invariably the case that women who emigrate here find it very difficult to reconcile themselves to the change.

I would say to those who are determined to come, if possible, to make a tour of observation, and then not to be deceived by the beauty of the opening Spring. How delightful to Northern eyes to see verdure and blossoms in March and April; but remember that although there may have been rain enough to bring forth Spring flowers and the tender grass, by June perhaps the scorching sun may have left the earth without a drop of moisture, and the inexorable Heavens refuse to take pity upon her.

At present the emigrant can expect no fellowship with the Southerner. I think it to be exactly in keeping with the character of these people that they will be very well satisfied to see capital and enterprise come into the country, and at the same time make those who bring it as uncomfortable as lies in their power. The families of men who live by lucrative Government contracts, and even of those who are directly in Government employ, do not hesitate to express intense disdain for the source which supplies them with their daily food.

KENTUCKY.

The Amendment Again Rejected and the Deplorable Expression of the Last Legislature Adhered to—Character of Prevailing Resolutions and Speeches—The Administration Not to be Indorsed, &c.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, Jan. 26, 1866.

The House yesterday, yeas 31, nays 57, rejected the following resolution of Mr. BIJUR, from the minority of the Committee on Federal Relations offered as a substitute for the report of its majority:

> *Whereas*, Congress has, by the requisite vote of two-thirds of each House, submitted to the States for their ratification, the following amendment of the Constitution of the United States, to wit:
>
> *Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky*, That the proposed amendment of the Constitution of the United States above recited, be, and the same is hereby, ratified by the Legislature."

The House, then, 57 to 32, adopted the majority report:

> "That this General Assembly adheres to the past expression of the Legislature, and now again rejects the amendment offered as a thirteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, whereby slavery and involuntary servitude is sought to be abolished in the United States."

And then, 57 to 31, adopted a second resolution offered by Mr. J. F. BELL, as an amendment to the first:

> "This General Assembly entertains the opinion that the action of the past Legislature on this subject is final."

A motion to reconsider the vote adopting these resolutions was tabled.

The Senate has tabled Mr. H. C. LILLY'S resolution proposing indorsement of the amendment. If the Senate acts further on the amendment, they will adopt one or both of the above House resolutions, and table motion to reconsider. My fears that this Legislature, if they voted at all about it, would adhere to the most impolitic and deplorable expression of the last Legislature, are sadly realized.

Only querulous, captious and partisan resolutions against the Freedmen's Bureau and Gen. FISK, the suspension of "the people's writ" in Kentucky, "radical usurpations," "abolition despotism," "military consolidation," and the like, seem to be the prevailing order of the day. No resolution pledging the Administration hearty and unqualified support will likely pass either chamber.

Both branches have resolved to extend the session beyond the regular "sixty days," and adjourn over, the 15th prox., (I believe,) till next Winter. The Senatorial question is postponed till then. Unless they reassemble in better humor, so as to fairly and fully consider, and humanely and judiciously act upon the "negro and labor questions," and place Kentucky right before the nation and the world, they had far better have resolved to adjourn sine die at the end of the regular term. PONTIAC.

JUSTICE IN GEORGIA.

Lieut.-Col. H. B. Sprague on the Treatment of Negroes.

Lately Lieut.-Col. H. B. SPRAGUE, in command at Augusta, Ga., fined CHARLES KENNEY $20 for whipping a slave girl so that she subsequently died of her injuries. KENNEY addressed a letter to Gen. JILLSON, in which he said:

> Now, Sir, I want you to recollect this girl that died, for whom I was reported and fined $20, was my own negro, my own property, and I contend that I had a legal right to correct her or any of my negroes up to the 4th of May. I gave her a genteel flogging the 1st of February last, then turned her loose and put her to her usual work on my farm, and there never was one word of complaint heard from her in any way whatever from that time down to the fourth day of July, when she and two others in company left my house and went to Athens, and during the month of April she was hired twenty-three days to a neighbor, and she testified on the trial that she never saw a healthier and stouter or better girl to work in her life, and no complaint from her whatever during the time. Now, Gen. JILLSON, you know that a negro that was moderately whipped the first February, and worked every day regularly until the first of August without any complaint, could not have died from the effects of a whipping received in February last. It is perfectly plain and evident that this girl's mother reported me through malice and with the expectation of getting some money to buy provisions to support her family on. It is ridiculous and absurd in the extreme. I do look upon it as being a very unjust and unrighteous decision on the part of Col. SPRAGUE for fining me twenty dollars for whipping my own negro four months before the negroes were liberated at all—it being the first and only case now extant. And now, Gen. JILLSON, I appeal to you, Sir, being the chief and head officer of the Freedmen's Bureau, to give me justice—and if so, I do think and I also hope that you will reverse Col. SPRAGUE'S decision, and instruct him or Capt. STERRY, his successor to office, or whomsoever you may choose to appoint, to refund back my twenty dollars, because I think it is very hard indeed that I should suffer for doing my duty with my own property.

Lieut.-Col. SPRAGUE answered this statement as follows:

> It appeared by the testimony for the defence that the woman did not die from the effects of the whipping; she died of fever. The time of the whipping was also wrongly stated by the girl's mother. It undoubtedly occurred about the 1st of February, instead of soon after the Yankees came.
>
> It appeared from the testimony for the defence, as well as for the prosecution, that the whipping lasted a long time. Only one of them fixed it at less than an hour, while several of them testified that it lasted mugh longer. The witnesses all agreed that Mr. KENNEY whipped her until his strength was exhausted, when he would rest a short time and then repeat the whipping; that Mr. KENNEY'S daughter assisted in tying her to a tree with a rope; that, in this condition, her clothes were stripped from her back; that Mr. KENNEY first used a hickory switch, and afterward a "paddle." The switch is used to raise the blisters, and the "paddle" to break them. Mr. KENNEY had previously denied to me, in presence of witnesses, that he used the "paddle;" but when all the witnesses contradicted him, he then said he had not told me any such thing.
>
> The witnesses for the government testified that the girl's back never entirely healed; that KENNEY was drunk at the time of the whipping; that the cause of the whipping was three-fold—first, she wanted to get married; secondly, that she had been absent a short time without leave; third, that she didn't plough to suit him. The mother also said that he whipped her because he didn't want her to be free; but I attached little weight to her testimony.
>
> In summing up the case, I laid down the principle that after the President had proclaimed freedom, no master had any right to whip his slave or infringe upon her liberty—a view of the case which greatly astonished Mr. KENNEY, as appears also by his letter.
>
> You will perceive by Mr. KENNEY'S communication that he makes two mistakes: First—He assumes that he was tried and punished for whipping the woman *to death*. It does not seem to have occurred to him that if the girl had been proved to have died from the effects of the beating he would not have been let off with a fine of twenty dollars, but would have been turned over by me for trial by a military commission, to be duly hanged by the neck till he was dead, and no "genteel" or elegant usages of the "peculiar institution" would have saved him. Secondly—He assumes that the President's proclamation of freedom had not gone into effect. He has much to say of the right of a master or owner of slaves to inflict corporeal punishment upon them. It will be noticed that he does not state what her offence was.
>
> In view of his ignorance and the customs and views then prevalent, I imposed a much lighter punishment than he would otherwise have received. Upon a careful reconsideration of the case, my only regret has been that his fine was so slight.
>
> The girl was shamefully stripped nearly naked and beaten until her back was badly blistered, and then she was lacerated by the inhuman application of the paddle. The whipping was continued as long as the drunken man's strength would allow, when he would stop a short time to take breath and rest, and then would repeat his cruelty, and all this for no misconduct of hers that could justify the severity. And this he calls in his letter moderate correction, gentle flogging, doing my duty with my own property. And now, in the depths of his stupidity, he has the sublime assurance to appeal for justice.
>
> I only add that the man KENNEY is a specimen of a large class. He owns four hundred acres of land, well stocked.
>
> I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
>
> H. B. SPRAGUE, Lieut.-Col., &c.
>
> Brig.-Gen. DAVIS JILLSON, Commissioner for Georgia, &c.

Finances of Louisiana.

From the New-Orleans Picayune.

We have received a printed copy of the annual report of the State Treasurer. It purports to be annual, but includes a statement of the operations of the Treasury from the 1st day of October, 1864, to the 1st day of January, 1866, a period of a year and a quarter.

The heads of the report are few. The exhibit they make is far from encouraging.

There was a balance in the Treasury on the 1st of October, nominally, of......	$643,783 60
Receipts to the date of the report were..	875,653 62
Total....................................	$1,519,442 22
Expenditure during the same period....	921,713 55
Balance in the Treasury, Jan. 1, 1866..	$597,728 67

On analyzing this balance, it disappears almost entirely. $465,173 37 consists of Confederate money. $83,550 in uncurrent bills of the Bank of New-Orleans, and a credit in the Louisiana State Bank (in liquidation) for $6,688 60.

The actual balance in current available funds was therefore $92,986 70. But this is subject to reduction for the sum of $86,836 87 for balances for trust funds, leaving for the general fund, subject to draft, $16,099 83. The collections for the fifteen months were, as stated above, $875,658 62. Of this amount, the parish of Orleans supplied by taxation $666,073 65. Nineteen other counties supplied $115,071 52; and the remainder from miscellaneous and general revenue was $94,513 45.

The expenditure, as just stated above, was $921,713 55.

The following are the payments for extraordinary expenses, a great part of which arises out of the unsettled condition of the State government:

Constitutional Convention of 1864............	$28,763 75
Legislature of 1864............	262,531 73
The late extra session............	11,556 48
Total............	$302,856 96
Advertising and printing............	53,322 22
Total............	$356,178 18

This does not include salaries of the Secretary, Clerk, and of the other officers of the two Houses of the Legislature, or State Librarian, which amount to about $10,000.

The administration of the State Government, in addition to what would be its proportion in the expenditures of extraordinary legislation, has cost as follows:

Salaries of Governor and State officers........	$52,017 09
Clerks in the Departments............	18,863 05
Contingent expenses of the same............	10,677 76
Legislative salaries............	10,000 00
Total............	$91,562 91
Salaries of Judges............	81,428 67
District-Attorneys and Clerks, including Supreme Court Reporter............	20,465 38
Public Charities............	26,318 11
Cost of collecting revenue............	98,338 24
Public Schools............	192,767 61
Total............	$511,878 69
Add extraordinary............	356,178 18
Total............	$868,054 07
The miscellaneous expenditures are therefore.	53,659 58
Grand total............	$921,713 55

Of this $53,000, two-thirds were mere payments of accounts without any actual expenditure, the corresponding asset appearing on the credit side.

The expenses of the civil government of the State, exclusive of the per diem and other charges of the Legislature when in session, have amounted to about $525,000 for one year and a quarter, averaging about $400,000 a year.

A very serious omission is, that we can find nowhere any account of payments on the interest of the State debt. We must look to the Auditor's report when it is published, for a full account of the condition of the State in regard to its various forms of bonded debt and interest.

Relief for Mrs. Jeff. Davis and Family.—An Appeal from Gov. Jenkins.

From the Macon Journal.

We find in the Milledgeville papers of this week the following appeal from Gov. JENKINS, representing the ladies of that city. We cheerfully yield to the plan proposed, and hope the ladies of Bibb County, and, indeed, every county in the State, will forthwith organize an association and commence the good work:

The ladies of Milledgeville and vicinity have formed an association, having for its object the raising of a fund for the purpose of securing to Mrs. JEFFERSON DAVIS and her children a permanent provision.

The plan proposed is, that each lady in Georgia willing to promote the object, pay to the Ordinary of the county of her residence one dollar; that he be requested to receive the same and forward the sum total, with a list of the contributors, to JOHN JONES, Esq., Treasurer of the State, at Milledgeville, by express or other safe conveyance, when, in his opinion, contributions from his county shall have ceased; and that the association, as soon as they may have reason to believe that all collections may have been received by Mr. JONES, with his assistance, take measures to place the aggregate in the hands of Mrs. DAVIS.

It is not proposed to make any exciting appeal on a subject, the mere mention of which will arouse the lively interest of our noble women. The plan is simple, the agents suggested reliable, and easily accessible to the ladies.

The officers of the association respectfully request:

1. That such newspapers of the State, as are friendly to the movement, give this card a few insertions, and call attention to it editorially.
2. That Ministers of the Gospel, severally, read it once to their respective congregations.
3. That Senators and Representatives, in this General Assembly, make some effort to give information of this proceeding to the ladies of their counties.

Prompt action by the ladies, and by the parties whose kind aid is invoked above, is earnestly desired.

The ladies appointed officers of the association, have requested me to present their object and plan of operations in this form to the public. I do so with great pleasure, believing that it is a simple and efficient plan, which will recommend itself to the ladies of Georgia, who delight in good works, without personal notoriety. CHAS. J. JENKINS.

The Senator Elect from Georgia.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH MR. STEPHENS.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Jan. 29, 1866.

Hon. A. H. Stephens:

ESTEEMED SIR: We have read with deep regret your letter to the Legislature withholding the use of your name in connection with the Senatorial canvass; but while we grant to you the right of refusing a candidacy for a seat in the United States Senate, yet at the same time we claim to have also the right to bestow upon you this trust, involving, as it does, important considerations. We feel, Sir, that a vast majority of the people of the State are looking to you as the man for the crisis. As the representatives of that constituency, desirous to carry out this manifest demonstration of the public will, we now ask will you serve if elected?

H. R. Casey, Wm. Gibson, Claiborne Snead, James M. Russell, Jesse A. Glenn, J. O. Gartrell, Ben. B. Moore, P. B. Bedford, O. L. Smith, George S. Owens, J. A. W. Johnson, P. J. Strozier, B. A. Thornton.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Jan. 29, 1866.

Messrs. H. R. Casey, Wm. Gibson and others:

The right claimed by you in your note to me, of this date, I do not wish to be understood as calling in question.

In reply to your interrogatory I can only say that I cannot imagine any probable case in which I would refuse to serve, to the best of my ability, the people of Georgia in any position which might be assigned to me by them or their representatives, whether assigned with or without my consent. Yours truly,

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS.

THE WEST.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

Political Affairs—Business Enterprises—Miscellaneous.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Feb. 6, 1866.

THE POLITICAL STATUS OF MISSOURI.

The battle for the Union in Missouri is not entirely over. Though the din of war is no longer heard, and men have laid aside martial pursuits, and returned to civic life, yet some believe the moral victory not complete, and seem possessed "to fight it out" on THAD. STEVENS' line e'en unto the bitter end. The returned Confederate and the Missouri Radical seem hardly ready to lie down in the green pastures of peace, and bury past disagreements in oblivion; but now and then the old feeling not only oozes out, but even boils up in places where, perhaps, it should flow quietly. Nor are these feelings confined to the ebulitions of pot-house demagogues and ward politicians. The Church is strongly tinged, and the Press is extremely bitter with them. In the Presbyterian Church matters are fast approaching a crisis. Already an extensive and thoroughly organized movement has developed itself, extending throughout the State, to secede from the old corporate Presbyterian body, and form a new association, retaining the old name and church property, but leaving those members who do not sympathize with Southern chivalry out in the cold. And as quarrels always find plenty to feed upon in the Church, there is every reason to believe that this one will not starve. In social life, too, the lines are drawn tightly. Mr. Radical must not presume too much on his recent success, for Miss Secessia is pert and saucy; so the cliques are radical or conservative, and the new Constitution forms the chit-chat of the tea-drink and the ball-room. But under it all two great parties are struggling for the mastery. The Radical or Abolition party, of which B. GRATZ BROWN is styled the exponent, and Ex-Congressmen KNOX and GEORGE P. STRONG, prominent leaders, are now in the ascendancy. By a series of adroit political manipulations, almost Machiavelian in their scope and effect, a "New Constitution" was adopted in convention assembled on the 11th of April last by this party, and afterward ratified by a popular and soldier vote of two thousand majority through the State. The Conservatives, or those opposed to the New Constitution, are at present without a head, having divided into two factions, the "Blairites" and the followers of one "Bogy." To follow out the differences of these were like tracing the dissensions of Tammany and Mozart; it is enough that they both unite, however, under the lead of the *Daily Republican*, in a strenuous opposition to the new Constitution, its men and its measures. The Constitution was adopted at a time when the affairs of the State were at a most critical juncture; perhaps now the occasion for some of its harsher measures has passed by. The chief objection raised, however, is to the clause known as "the test oath," by which the right of suffrage is denied to all who have been in rebellion against the United States, or aided or sympathized with rebels. Clergymen unable and unwilling to take the oath are denied the right to preach, while lawyers and teachers in the same predicament are not permitted to practice their respective vocations. Hence the Church and Bar are in a continual ferment, the papers throughout the State teem with bitter recriminations, and the hotels swarm with seedy and discontented men, unwilling to take the oath, unable to earn their bread unless they do. Most disastrous is the effect to secession sympathizers; hence large numbers have emigrated to Texas and more congenial territory. To test the constitutionality of the clause denying to attorneys the right to practice in any of the courts of the State without taking the oath, SAMUEL T. GLOVER, a prominent loyal attorney, offered himself up as the defunct attorney, Gen. BATES, in a recent long letter of condolence to him said, "as a second HAMPDEN," for the benefit of his secesh friends, and appeared in court oathless. Indictment by the Grand Jury followed. Mr. GLOVER was fined $500, took the oath and appealed his grievances to the United States Supreme Court, where his case is soon to be argued, though the recent case of Congressman GARLAND involves substantially the same question.

The Catholic element of St. Louis, which has always been a large one, is siding against the radical party, since the Constitution contains a clause forbidding religious institutions holding property other than for church purposes, which is particularly odious to them. There then are the two parties and their principals, as near as they can be evolved from the troubled trash of the day.

Early in January an effort was made by some of the Conservatives at an organization. But the public pulse did not beat quick enough, the speakers who signed the call, among them FRANK P. BLAIR and SAMUEL T. GLOVER did not appear; other leaders declined to speak, and the gathering was confessed to be a failure. The question of negro suffrage is not much agitated, the "test oath" being the bone of contention.

BUSINESS ENTERPRISES.

The enterprise of the business men of St. Louis is beginning to show itself on every hand, and merchants predict a larger trade than ever before. Three grand progressive movements are on foot, and with the revival of the Spring activity they will burst into publicity. These are the bridging of the Mississippi—the plans for which are already completed and a large amount of capital interested; the completion of the Iron Mountain Road to Memphis or Columbus; the making St. Louis a port of entry, for which a petition signed by a formidable array of Western capitalists and merchants is already on its way to Congress. By the first, the chain of connection between the East and West will be more complete; by the second, a direct line of railway communication will be established between all the cities of the Southeast, South and Southwest; by the last, the delay, heretofore so disastrous to the prosperity of St. Louis' commercial prospects, at New-York and New-Orleans of foreign importations, will be obviated. For under the present system a delay of six weeks and even two months, at the above-named ports of entry, of goods imported by Western traders is not unfrequent.

Eastern capital and men are rapidly finding homes in Missouri. Nearly fifty new houses have been opened since the first of January, most of them if not branches of commercial concerns at the East, at least started by eastern men. Money finds a ready market at ten per cent. with real estate security. Rents are enormously high in the business portions of the city, and desirable tenements are not in the market. Landlords positively refuse to grant leases longer than two years. We are promised an opera house in the ensuing year to be located opposite the Southern Hotel. and connected with it by means of an arch, and passage-way over the street. Proposals have also been made, and a site selected for a new hotel, which shall surpass in size and magnificence the "Southern" just completed at a cost of twelve hundred thousand dollars.

THE NEW COURT.

Under the new system the Judiciary of the State has been materially altered. The Law Court and Court of Common Pleas have been abolished, and the Circuit Court takes their place. This Court has original jurisdiction of all matters except such as belong to the Recorders, Probate, Criminal, and Justice Court and appellate jurisdiction from the Justices and Probate Court. The system is almost an entirely new one, and much to be admired for its simplicity and the dispatch with which it will attain the ends of justice. The Judges appointed now by the Governor are in future to be elected at the election in 1877, for six years, at an annual salary of $4,000 each. The new system goes into operation for the first time on the 8th.

INCREASE OF CRIME IN THE CITY.

Since the conclusion of the war the rapid and hitherto unprecedented increase of crime has occasioned great alarm. The Criminal Courts are overrun with business, and the jails overflowing with convicts. In seems the very carnival of crime. No less than twenty murders since the first of November, while robberies and garrotings are of nightly occurrence. Loud and bitter are the cries against the Police Department, and as a final effort to restore themselves to the good graces of the community, they have just made a descent upon some three hundred dens of infamy, which had grown to be such enormous nuisances, that whole streets were appropriated solely to their uses. The Grand Jury, before whom the matter, at the earnest solicitation of the leading citizens, was laid, have hesitatingly, in a half-way matter, recommended that the European plan of licensing houses of bad repute, so successfully in operation at Berlin and Paris, be adopted. This plan, so earnestly urged by Dr. SANGER, meets with the approval of a considerable portion of the German element, who hold the balance of power, and if united with the Sunday Law, by which theatres, saloons and beer gardens are to be kept open, it will stand a fair chance of finding considerable favor at the Fall election. The Sunday Laws of the Western cities, and more particularly St. Louis, form a distinguishing feature between Eastern and Western cities. Strenuous efforts have been made to enforce laws by which the Sabbath shall be properly observed, but thus far they seem to be totally ineffectual, so that Sunday in St. Louis is anything but a day of rest.

A NEW WAY TO DRIVE OUT REBELS.

From pillar to post, from stronghold to retreat, from open conflict to unsuccessful skirmish, have the rebels been driven in Missouri. Now at last a method seems to have been "dug up" by which they will really be driven from the State, their very hearthstones taken away from them, and they obliterated and forgotten. Col. JAMES LINDSAY, a prominent radical politician, and contestant in the Thirty-sixth Congress for a seat from the Second District, has instituted suits in the Circuit Court against some forty of the rebels engaged in "Price's Raid." Most of them own large tracts of land which have been attached to pay for the damages committed by the raiders. TRUSTEN POLK, Ex-Gen. PRICE, Gen. JOHN B. CLARK, Gen. MARMADUKE, the notorious JOE SHELBY, TIMOTHY REEVES and the guerrilla Colonel, are all among the unfortunates. This suit is but the precursor to numberless others which will be instituted throughout the State. The ground taken by Col. LINDSAY is one that is perfectly well established in criminal law, that in a conspiracy for any illegal purpose all the acts done in furtherance of the original design are the acts of each and all of the conspirators; that any one is responsible for the acts of the rest, and that it is not necessary that such an one to be held responsible for the damage and wrong done, be a participant in the planning and formation of the conspiracy. It is enough that he joined after the design was formed, he being conscious of its design.

GEN. FRANK P. BLAIR.

It is rumored that Gen. FRANK P. BLAIR is about to leave Missouri. He has offered his fine residence on Washington-avenue for sale, and is now in New-Orleans negotiating for a plantation in Mississippi.

RETNEO.

Terrible Hog Disease—Interesting Statements from Germany.

Hon. JOHN WENTWORTH, of the Chicago District, in Illinois, has received a letter from Hon. WM. MURPHY, the Consul-General of the United States at Frankfort-on-the-Main, under date of Jan. 3, from which the following are extracts:

> "I read with much pleasure the introduction in Congress of your resolution prohibiting the introduction of foreign cattle.
>
> We have a disease here among the hogs that creates great consternation, which the Germans call tryschenen. It is a little insect which is, perhaps, swallowed by the hogs, and gets into their stomachs, and seems to propagate there by millions. It follows the muscles of the animals particularly. It is so small as to be hardly seen by the naked eye; but we have had them exhibited under a microscope of a six hundred magnifying power. There are all sorts of rumors of death to persons eating pork. The disease has not as yet come within one hundred miles of us. The little insects are reported by some to exist in the lower part of the sugar-beet, which is fed to the hogs. Some of these insects have been thrown into all sorts of strong chemicals, and lived in them. Boiling heat of 212 degrees will kill them. They have been found alive in boiled ham where the hot water did not sufficiently penetrate. In Germany, you are aware that ham is eaten quite raw. Death is reported to have been caused by eating sausage when the insect was living, the pork not having been sufficiently smoked. The disease commences in the human being with a severe cholera morbus, which soon results in death. Some allege that the cholera that has been reported was the result of this disease. At any rate, pork is now very cheap, and only eaten by poor people. All other meats have risen largely in consequence. Our city authorities have appointed a commission of a dozen scientific gentlemen to investigate it. Prof. VIRCHER, of Berlin, the celebrated scholar, has made many experiments, and so have many other scientific men. They differ much in their conclusions. It is a ruinous thing to the farmers, who raise pork in that neighborhood very extensively. I think the disease was first known last Winter, near Magdeburg, in Bremen, but did not extend any distance. I did think of sending you some of the little insects for inspection with a microscope, but found it impracticable.

BUSINESS IN CHARLESTON.—Business of all kinds in this city is more lively than it was a month ago, and the merchants are in better spirits. This change has taken place, too, before the heavy Spring trade has really commenced. Buyers from the country are coming in gradually, and although they do not make large purchases, they order sufficient quantities of goods to give an air of life to the interior of stores and warehouses. The impression prevails in business circles that we will have a very fine Spring trade. During the Summer months it may possibly decline, but it will take a rebound in the Fall and give our merchants all they can conveniently attend to. Of course all depends on the quantity of cotton that is brought to this market, and no time should be lost in arranging for facilities to transport that staple hither from all points and quarters which formerly looked to Charleston as the principal mart. We wish there was as much truth as poetry in the report that one thousand laborers had been employed to rebuild Charleston.—*Charleston Courier, Feb.* 2.

AN EULOGY ON DR. NOTT.—At a meeting of graduates of Union College, held in the chapel Feb. 2, Hon. RICHARD M. BLATCHFORD, LL. D., of New-York, was appointed Chairman, and Hon. DAVID SPRAKER, of Canajoharie, Secretary. It was unanimously

Resolved, That Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD be requested to deliver, at the ensuing commencement, an eulogy on the late President, so beloved and revered by us while he lived, and whose mortal remains are this day to be committed to the earth.

Resolved, That the Executive Committee of the Alumni Association be requested to call a special meeting of the Alumni Association on the day preceding the next commencement, and to make such arrangements as will secure a full attendance.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, FEB. 11, 1866.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8¼ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

CONGRESS.

The Senate was not in session yesterday.

In the House little was done beyond making a few set speeches. Mr. Rogers, of New-Jersey, gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to repeal all acts of Congress exempting Government securities from Federal and State taxation, and to provide for taxing them by the Federal Government, and authorising the States to tax them the same as they tax other property. He also gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill giving bounties to the soldiers of 1861 and 1862, equal to the highest Government bounty given at any time during the war, and also to equalize bounties. A debate then ensued on the present status of the States lately in rebellion, in the course of which Mr. Stevens took occasion to assert that he never held the doctrine that the Southern States were dead. Mr. Williams, of Pennsylvania, in a speech of two hours' length, reviewed the past course of Congress with regard to the Southern States. The House at 5 o'clock adjourned.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

The Senate was not in session yesterday. In the House the Speaker presented a communication from the Chamber of Commerce transmitting resolutions adopted by that body relative to the Metropolitan Health Bill. Among the bills reported were the following: Ceding jurisdiction of certain lands in the lower bay of New-York to the United States. To amend the Charter of the New-York Juvenile Asylum. To amend the act relative to Kings County jurors. Against amending the act relative to the New-York City Judge; agreed to. Relative to taxing non-resident venders of merchandise. The following bills, among others, were passed: To amend the charter of Queens County Savings Bank. To amend the Revised Statutes relative to insolvent proceedings. Mr. Palmer introduced a bill providing for a correction of errors in assessments and taxes in various counties and cities in the State except New-York. Mr. A. W. Palmer offered a resolution calling upon the Clerk of the Court of Appeals for information respecting the investment of the funds entrusted to his care, which was adopted.

GENERAL NEWS.

Statistics of the New-York Central Railroad present the following interesting facts: From fifty-two to fifty-six trains pass one way or the other on the road daily, though its heaviest season is from September to November. Twenty-six conductors, each with a different special ticket-punch, ply between Albany and Syracuse. It has 258 engines, 366 passenger and baggage cars and 5,254 freight cars. It carried 3,783,263 passengers last year at an average of about two cents fare a mile and at an average rate of speed of twenty-eight miles an hour. It has a capital stock of more than twenty-four and one-half millions and a funded debt of fourteen and one-half millions of dollars. Its earnings last year were $18,975,524, and its expenses $10,882,358.

Three months ago the Young Men's Christian Association at Cincinnati established a cheap coffee and refreshment saloon in that city, with a free reading-room attached. The locality was chosen in the manufacturing part of the city. The experiment proved a complete success, financially and morally. The coffee and soup were sold at only a slight advance on actual expenses, and the liquor sellers had less custom, the mechanics showing a preference for the comfortable reading-rooms, with the coffee cheap, and the perusal of all the leading papers and magazines for nothing. Another and a larger establishment on the same plan was opened a few evenings ago and promises to prove equally successful.

The Benton (Illinois) *Standard* of Jan. 31 gives an account of the trial of Mr. David Williams, of that place, for murder. A skeleton was found near his father's house, supposed to be the remains of a man named Henry Mahorn, who had been lost sight of for some time previous, and the circumstances pointed conclusively to Mr. Williams as guilty of his murder. But on Jan. 15, while the trial was going on, Mr. Mahorn turns up again and came into court to the surprise of all present and the infinite relief of the accused, who was, of course, acquitted at once, and the Judge and Jury left to ruminate upon the uncertainty of circumstantial evidence.

Norwalk, Conn., is exercised about body-snatchers, who on the 28th ult. dug up the body of a young lady who had been buried that afternoon, and succeeded beyond their anticipations. She had been buried while in a cataleptic fit, and upon being exposed to the night air animation was restored. The resurrectionists fled and she walked home. Her parents refused to admit her, believing her to be a ghost. She then went to the house of a young man to whom she was engaged. He took her in, and on Monday they were married.

Mr. Joseph B. Stearns, the Superintendent of the Fire Alarm Telegraph of Boston, has in his possession a complete telegraph office, which can be carried in the pocket. The instrument is in a box, the dimensions of which are four inches in length by two in width, a little over an inch in depth, and has a casing an eighth of an inch in thickness, containing, all told, about ten cubic inches, and weighing less than one pound. The instrument recently worked with great power for a distance of 350 miles, and it is thought could be operated with the same results for 500 miles.

There is great activity in all the shipbuilding towns in Maine, not only in building, but in preparing to commence vessels in the Spring, should the prospects be favorable. At Waldboro there are now over twenty vessels on the stocks, barks and schooners—the latter being very large, of about 350 tons each; at Thomaston six or seven vessels are building, the largest being of 1,600 tons; at Boothbay eight schooners are on the stocks; at Bristol, one brig and four schooners are under way; at Warren, a ship of 1,000 tons; at Damariscotta, a schooner of 350 tons.

The Artesian wells at Chicago are now discharging one and a quarter millions of gallons per day of the purest water. These wells are located near the city limits—about three miles from the City Hall—are seven hundred feet deep, and discharge an immense volume of clear cold water. The water which rises to the surface stands at 57 degrees Fahrenheit, which is below the mean temperature of the locality, while in the other deep wells the temperature increases in proportion to the descent.

The Willimantic new thread mill at Hartford, Conn., is over 400 feet long, five stories high, built of granite, and with its dye-house and bleachery, 123 feet long and 69 wide, its wing, 76x56, its boiler-house, 48x49, all of granite, makes a great establishment of itself, without considering the old mill, which turns out of itself the product, in thread, of 2,500 pounds of cotton every week, the work of 300 hands. The new mill will employ double that number, and the two together not less than 900 hands.

A scoundrel, who goes by the name of McClure or McClune, is making a tour of the country for the purpose of swindling the principals of female academies. The game was successfully played on one institution in Buffalo, last week, from which $35 was obtained; on visiting a second academy his covetousness got the better of his judgment, and demanding a little more change than the lady of the seminary thought safe to venture, he failed in his swindle.

Gen. Canby has issued an order prohibiting the City Guard, created by and acting under the military authorities, from alienating, or in any manner disposing of real estate or other property belonging to the city, or granting any franchise or right to corporations or individuals for a term extending beyond such period as the civil government of the city may be reorganised and reëstablished under and in conformity with the Constitution and laws of the State.

A New-Orleans dispatch says that the commission to investigate the Bagdad affair has reported. They throw the blame on Gen. Crawford, and state that the party of United States soldiers engaged in the affair were acting under orders contrary to those given them, and that the soldiers were sent over to Bagdad by the request of the authorities of the Republic of Mexico to preserve order.

Philip Wells, Esq., for the past fifteen years Cashier of the Bank of Brattleboro, has been tendered the Presidency of the National Bank of Savannah, Ga., with a salary of $6,000.

The Vermont State Agricultural Society has voted to hold its annual fair Sept. 11, 12, 13 and 14, 1866. Vergennes, Rutland, Bellows Falls, Brattleboro and White River Junction have accepted the conditions for location of the annual fair, and the Board of Directors meet at Middlebury Feb. 20 to determine the location.

Two of the persons implicated in the Concord (Massachusetts) Bank have been arrested, and $196,000 recovered. It is believed that three persons were concerned in the robbery, and the third person is still at large, but he is known and will probably be arrested.

Gen. Weitzel, who arrived at New-Orleans on the 9th inst., says it is very difficult to keep a strict neutrality on the Rio Grande, but the officers of the Army there concur in his opinion as to the inutility of going to war with Mexico.

The Directors of the New-York Central Railroad have resolved that the Sleeping Car Company shall hereafter pay forty per cent. of their gross receipts to the railroad for the transportation and privileges which heretofore they have enjoyed free of cost.

The Prince of Wales has sent a handsome bridal present to Mrs. Henry Johnson, *née* Harriet Lane, in acknowledgment of the courtesies rendered him at the White House while that lady presided there.

A Miss Stebbins, of Chickasaw County, Iowa, has received an appointment as Notary Public for that county. She is the first female ever having received such a commission, and is represented as eminently competent.

A suit involving $75,000, growing out of the settlement of the McDonough estate, and entitled "the City of New-Orleans *vs.* Johnson and Lawrence," is soon to be tried in the Crescent City. Hon. Pierre Soule is counsel on the part of the city.

The citizens of Valparaiso, Ind., have commenced making arrangements for celebrating the Fourth of July. They have already invited Mr. Colfax to deliver the oration, and he has conditionally accepted the invitation, if Congress adjourn before that day.

George Gustaff, a prisoner, who was sent back to Canada under the treaty of 1842, the other day, on Friday escaped from the window of a railroad car, at Tarrytown, as he was being conveyed back to Canada.

Rev. E. Baldwin, pastor of one of the Methodist Episcopal churches at Selma, Ala., and one of the editors and proprietors of the Selma *Daily Messenger*, died there on the 9th inst.

Miss Clara Barton has memorialized Congress for an appropriation to enable her to complete her labor in ascertaining the fate of the missing soldiers of the Union army.

The United States Assessor's books show that during the last year the receipts of the various places of amusement in St. Louis amounted to $280,557.

A glove company at Naugatuck have declared a dividend of 300 per cent. for the last year.

LOCAL NEWS.

A silgular case of alleged attempted extortion was tried in the Court of Special Sessions yesterday. The complainant, Dr. Gandolfo, a wealthy resident of Binghamton, in this State, alleged that Alvin Hill, also a resident of Binghamton, had attempted to extort $3,000 from him. Counter charges were made against the complainant, but the Court found Hill guilty, and sentenced him to a term of four months in the Penitentiary.

The trial in the case of the Messrs. Schieffelin Brothers *vs.* Robbins, which has been in progress several days, was concluded at a late hour on Friday evening by the Jury rendering a verdict for the defendant. One of the questions decided by this trial is, that crude petroleum oil will not explode unless it comes in contact with a flame, or unless it is put into a vessel heated to a white heat.

The only case in the General Sessions yesterday, was that of Charles Koch, charged with defrauding the Manhattan Gas Company. Judge Russel will charge the jury on Monday, until which time the case was postponed.

David Tuomey was arrested yesterday, charged with having fired a pistol at Edward Latham, with murderous intent. He was committed to the Tombs for trial.

Business in Produce and Merchandise on Saturday was quite spiritless, though buyers, in most instances, had any existing advantage. Freights were dull, with 553 vessels of all classes in port.

An International Movement of Humanity.

We chronicled lately in our columns the formation of a new society which has a novel and most humane aim. Its object was to form an American branch of an International Association for relieving and protecting the wounded, of whatever country, in time of war; or, in other words, an extension of the principles which inspired our American "Sanitary Commission" to the whole world. The idea, however, of the present movement, originated in Geneva, and sprang from the observations of the horrors on the battle-field of Solferino, by a distinguished Swiss philanthropist, Mr. Dunant. Through his efforts a Congress was called in Geneva in 1863, to whose "resolutions" all civilized Governments have subscribed, except Austria, Turkey and the United States.

These resolves recommend the formation of a committee in every country, which shall act something as our Sanitary Commission have done here. In time of peace, they are to prepare the means for aiding the wounded when war shall come. In war, they are to provide volunteer nurses and field hospitals, under control of the military authorities, and are to send volunteers (when permitted) to relieve the sufferings of battle. Their agents are to be designated by a white band with a red cross, and are to be supported by the respective committees. They are to recognize no difference of nationalities, or between friend or foe.

The Convention also expressed the formal desire that the different Governments would protect these Sanitary Committees and facilitate their operations as much as possible. They ask that neutrality may be proclaimed in time of war by belligerent powers for ambulances and hospitals, and that it be admitted in a complete manner for all the corps of sanitary agents and officials, and for volunteer nurses; also that all the wounded be held neutral, as well as the inhabitants of the country who shall go to help them. They respectfully request in addition, that a distinctive badge be admitted for the Sanitary Corps of all armies, or at least for the persons of the same army attached to this service, and that the same flag be adopted in all countries for ambulances and hospitals. The flag suggested is white with a red cross.

The meeting of which we gave a brief account recently, as held under the chairmanship of Dr. Bellows at the rooms of the Sanitary Commission, in this City, was an effort to form an American Committee under this International Society for the protection of the wounded.

It is said by the French journals that so near is the idea of the unity of peoples to the European mind that the last edition of the *Dictionary* of the French Academy did not contain the word *international*, and yet now the conception of the "solidarity of nations" is becoming more and more familiar to all peoples. Humanity is beginning to be recognized across all differences of creeds, race, language or color. The grim visage of war is to be softened. A contest between two nations is to be more in the nature of a duel, and fought under certain strict rules of honor and with fixed maxims of humanity. The helpless and wounded of whatever side, the noble volunteer nurses, the surgeons, the wagons which bear the sick, and the hospitals which shelter them, are to be held sacred and inviolate amid all the storms of battle.

Mercy and a generous humanity are to stand by the side of the soldier, and we may be sure that it is not the bravest who will be the least merciful. Cowardice and cruelty most often go hand in hand. There is no doubt that war in this manner may eventually be stripped of half its horrors, as it has to so great a degree since the times of the Roman Empire, when women and children were so pitilessly slaughtered by the conqueror. It must continue a fearful calamity, a life-and-death struggle, but it will be the honorable struggle between brave men, who resort to no cruelty and despise all savagery; fearless before danger, but merciful to all suffering and helplessness.

All governments but Austria, Turkey and the United States, have given in their adhesion to these resolves of the Geneva Convention. They are willing to make these great concessions to the cause of humanity. If for no other reason than shame at our company, we should hasten through our official organs to offer a similar profession of civilization and humanity to the European powers.

Our people can rather instruct than follow Europe in the duties of mercy in time of war, as the wonderful labors of our remarkable volunteer organizations during the last war so well show. But our government has as yet made no public profession. We trust it will not delay to do so.

Let but this International Sanitary Committee be followed by international movements to protect the property of non-combatants on both sea and land, and the dawn of a higher civilization and of a truer realization of Christianity, will at length have begun. War will finally have been brought within its proper limits. Humanity will then be enthroned among nations, and a new era of peace open to the world.

Education in Hayti.

The recent visit of our Secretary of State to Hayti has brought its people to the attention of our authorities again. Since the recognition of the independence of the Republic by our Government, although a civil war has been waged in the island, we have been too much preoccupied with our own affairs to bestow any time to the consideration of events in the Antilles.

The rebellion which broke out in Hayti has been brought to a close. Gen. Geffrard, who has been President since 1858, has now, apparently, established his power firmly for a long series of years to come. He has been described, by those who know him best, as a man of decided ability, a fine orator, a friend of progress, energetic, humane, but perhaps somewhat lacking in that attribute of fierce self-assertion which Carlyle and his disciples delight to honor. There have been several attempts made to depose him, mainly by the blacks, who have always been indisposed to submit patiently to the rule of a mulatto. Geffrard is a *griffe*, or one-fourth white and three-fourths negro; in features he more nearly approaches the Caucasian than the African, but in color he shows hardly a trace of any but pure negro blood. He makes pretensions to having Indian blood in his veins. Slight as his claims are to "European descent," the negro party, or rather ambitious politicians of it, have tried again and again, on that account, to prejudice the blacks against his Government. But the President has suppressed every rising with extraordinary promptitude.

Salnave, the leader of the recent revolt, appears to have been a person of some military skill, as he successfully met every attack made on him, and held out against every combination but the last, which, led and carried on by the English Navy, destroyed his power and reëstablished the authority of Geffrard. He is now in the Dominican Republic.

Of Gen. Salnave, the rebel chief, nothing is known in the United States; but the Provisional President, whom he appointed, is portrayed as a brutal and incapable despot. It appears, therefore, to have been a fortunate event for the negro Republic that the English Captain intervened and destroyed the power of the insurgents—fortunate, at least, if it does not produce a reaction which may provoke another appeal to the arbitrament of arms.

Meanwhile, the President is prosecuting reforms. Among these the most important, as it seems to us, is the extension of common-school education. It is interesting and gratifying to know that while the friends of the freedmen here are zealously exerting themselves to educate "the nation's wards," the negro magistrates of the negro Republic are applying themselves with kindred, if not equal, zeal to the same most praiseworthy work.

In the last exposition of the situation of the Republic, the Ministers say that the Department of Public Instruction continues to be the object of their assiduous solicitude. "To improve incessantly," they declare, "the different branches of instruction, to extend the benefits of it to every part of the country—such are the objects of its constant preoccupation. A serious inspection of the results obtained show a steady annual progress; and if, here as elsewhere, obstacles that arise do not permit us to realize immediately all the plans inaugurated, still it is no less certain that the situation is very satisfactory."

Tables are given which show that four superior or high schools—of law, of medicine, of music, of painting, have each 113 pupils; that four lyceums have 597; that four primary schools of the first degree have 200; that one high school for girls has 132; that 59 primary schools for young ladies have 4,646, and that 56 primary schools for boys have 10,009 pupils—a total of 228 schools, with 15,697 pupils. Outside of this circle private enterprise maintains numerous institutions of learning. The English Methodists have several schools, we know, at the principal points of the Republic.

The Exposition states that truantcy decreases; that four primary schools of the first degree have been established since last session at Jacmel, St. Marc and Jérémie; that many of the interior communes are still unprovided with schools for girls, but that several have been opened since the beginning of the year; and that as quickly as "mistresses worthy of directing the youth present themselves their services are utilized." One of the happy results of the concordat with Rome, according to official report, has been the foundation in Port-au-Prince of the School of the Brothers of Christian Instruction, and of that of the Sisters of St. Joseph, of Cluny. These two institutions have each nearly 150 pupils, and are conducted with the greatest regularity. They have been founded recently. Similar foundations will be made at the chief centres of population as rapidly as the necessary funds are placed at the disposal of the Government.

The schools of music, of painting and of medicine are reported to be in good condition, and the Law School, which has been closed since 1860, will be opened in a short time.

The Haytian Government rewards the most promising pupils of the public schools by sending them to Paris to complete their education. There are eighteen of these young men there at the present time. The Ministers report that they are studying hard, and proving themselves worthy of the care of the State. A few years ago a number of these young Haytians won the prizes at the best academies of the French metropolis.

The Exposition alludes to the rapid decrease of the hideous superstitions of the Vandome, with their mysterious horrors. It may be remembered that a number of persons—women mainly—were executed for indulging in these heathen rites. "The facts of their crime," says the Haytian Minister, "prove less the depravity of the heart than the absence of the moral sense. The development of intelligence," he adds, "and of the religious sentiment, will cause the last vestiges of these degrading practices to disappear." There is a profound truth in this official comment. Even the horrors of Belle Isle and of Andersonville, which were vastly more cruel and atrocious than the Vandome rites, proved less the inherent malignity of the keepers than their fearful and absolute ignorance of the nobler traits of human nature. Remove their moral and mental darkness and they would shudder at acts which they defend to-day and practiced so recently.

We commend to the civil authorities of the South the luminous example of Hayti. We earnestly advise them to follow it, to educate all their citizens, without regard to race, and thereby lay the enduring foundations of a prosperous industry and a permanent peace.

The Cultivation of Taste in Matters of Dress.

Among the subjects the discussion of which is of more consequence than many suppose, is that of the cultivation of a refined taste in matters of dress. The apparel not only indicates but often moulds the character. As it is vulgar and *outré* or the reverse, so will the wearer become an expositor of the same qualities personally, if he have not done so already. The carriage of the head and limbs, rendered strained and unnatural to accommodate a particular covering, acquires an unnatural and strained habit which is not easily shaken off. And the general ease of motion which indicates good breeding is sacrificed to vain attempts to create a sensation. The women of America are not as a rule deficient in a just and discriminating choice in the style and colors of their garments. In fact we question whether the fair sex of any civilized nation surpass them in the art of dressing well. With large numbers of men the case is far otherwise.

"Be not," says Richter, "over vain of the admiration paid to thy coat." The young men of this country frequently fall into this error. The first object to be gained is with them to force attention to the build of their clothes by extravagance of style, brilliancy of hues, and often the most glaring contrasts of color. We may observe this any day—that is, any day fine enough to tempt elegant youth or ambitious age to disport itself abroad—in many places of public resort. The Broadway beaux are tolerably numerous, and the avenues and the park are illustrated by their presence. Here may be seen bipeds who are covered, we will not say dressed, in all the colors of the rainbow, but without the beautiful harmony of hues displayed by that phenomenon. The colors are there, but each destroys the other by the intensity of its brightness and the false principles upon which it is applied. The public eye is attracted, of course, and one object gained; but the impression created is often painful, and always disagreeable. And the man, though he be handsome as Apollo, loses his personal individuality by the very means which he adopts to bring it into notice. By and by, the gorgeous creature becomes a mere clothes-post, and of as little account among his friends.

The injunction that we learn to be quiet may, without the least forcing of construction, be understood to apply even to such a matter as the clothing of man. The quiet of social life may be disturbed by other senses than that of hearing. One of the most impressive characteristics of vast and grand scenery is its perfect silence. But that silence does not consist in the absence of sound alone. It is deepened and rendered consoling and elevating to the mind by the beautiful blendings of color and of shape which we behold. In these violent contrasts hold no place. There may be the boldest outlines, and the most brilliant hues of rock and valley and tree and flower and sky. But all bear a relation to each other which we feel, though there are no words in which to express its meaning. One only recollection remains on leaving them, the recollection that each part of the great panorama bore an individual loveliness, whose perfection was aided and intensified by all the rest. Mr. Ruskin learned the lesson of how to decorate the dwelling and the person in this great school of nature, He showed that there is a rule of harmony in color and form no less than of music. The principles which he was mainly instrumental in forcing upon the attention of his countrymen are becoming more and more adopted across the Atlantic, and to some extent among ourselves. But the dress of even fashionable men with us has not advanced in the taste whose first attribute is that of sobriety. The coats and vests of to-day are too often "loud"—a term of more significance than at first sight appears. The best dressed man is he of whom the observation familiar to many can be made, "He is a very clever, agreeable and good-looking fellow, but I really did not notice what he had on."

We do not mean to say, of course, that there shall be no contrasts in the color of male garments. There are circumstances in which they are attractive and natural. It is the reckless adoption of any color or number of colors without regard to the well-known laws of harmonious contrast by which they are governed. And the shape also may be various, but the human figure is the proper guide, rather than a merely ideal creation of the tailor's imagination. It is astonishing what a variety of ridiculous outlines have been assumed by credulous humanity. The hat alone is a study for its strange extremes, its body ranging from a pyramid to a platter, and its brim from the width of a piazza to the narrow edge of a basin. The coat at one time is a jacket with two ribbons of broadcloth hanging behind, in which condition it is a "swallow-tail" pure and simple, and at another is a jacket with a pendant curtain, whose only apparent use is to wipe mud from the heels of the wearer's boots, and so on, *ad infinitum*. The vagaries of color are equally distressing, but we need not speak of what is daily self-evident.

There are some who may think the whole subject of little importance. The greater part of life is made up of apparent trifles, however, and any contribution toward a proper understanding of what external appearance humanity should present may have its uses. We, therefore, commend the subject to men and their mirrors.

Extradition—An International Congress Proposed.

The subject of the extradition of criminals is receiving considerable attention in France and England, and the matter bids fair to take a shape in which we too may have something to say and do about it. The working of the Extradition Treaty between those two countries appears not to have been acceptable to Louis Napoleon, and he some time ago gave notice to the English Government of the abrogation of the treaty, as provided for by it. The grounds of his complaints appears to have been the determination of the English courts that they would not look at all at the laws of France in order to find a rule whereby to decide whether any prisoner was shown to be legally chargeable with an offence for which his extradition was sought. The argument of France appears to have been that the same evidence which would put a criminal on trial if he was found in France, ought to suffice to send him back to France for trial, if he was found in England, and as English courts insisted upon calling for a different and in many cases a greater amount of evidence to induce them to order such extraditions the Emperor determined to see how both parties could get along without any extradition treaty at all, in hopes probably that that process might result in a better understanding on the subject.

Naturally this determination of his made some excitement in England. To have an asylum for all criminals erected so near their borders was not a very pleasant prospect, except for the criminals, and all agreed with one voice that something must be done about it. We see that it is now stated that the Emperor has proposed to the English Government to refer the whole subject to an International Congress, formed by a Commissioner sent from each Government, in order that there might be some general and harmonious rule of action for them all.

We hope that this proposition may be accepted, and that our Government will not fail to be represented at that Congress. We have experienced difficulties in the working of our own extradition treaties, especially with England, and from the same cause which led to this action on the part of the French Emperor. Our courts have always held that if the facts proved against a prisoner whose extradition was sought by England showed that he was guilty by the laws of England, we would send him back for trial. But the English courts held the contrary rule in the case of the crew of the bark *J. C. Gerity*, charged with piracy, and again in the case of Windsor, the defaulting teller of the Mercantile Bank.

We spoke of this matter at the time, and pointed out the inconveniences of the rule which the English courts had adopted. The course which the Emperor of France has pursued gives a prospect of a speedier remedy of these difficulties than was expected.

Pickpockets and Conductors.

Some days ago we urged that our city railroad companies should allow the regular detectives of the police force to ride free upon their cars, believing that to be the best mode of driving off the pickpockets who operate at hours when the cars are most crowded. Since then we have paid some further attention to the matter, and have had the benefit of the experience of others. The result of these items of information might very reasonably lead us to suppose that not only do the railroad companies afford no protection to their patrons, but that it would not be too much to state that conductors to some extent are in league with these thieves, and very possibly share their gains. *Ex gratia:* A few nights since a gentleman and his son got into a car which seemed to be pretty well crowded, but the crowd was chiefly on the rear platform. The gentleman recognized certain "flash coveys," and remarked that passengers should look to their valuables, as there might be pickpockets around. Within two or three minutes the "swell mob" on the platform disappeared; the gentleman and his son were seated, and all was quiet. A few minutes later, a brawny six-footer rushed into the car, and crying out, "Who the —— do you call a pickpocket?" struck the gentleman a powerful blow on the head. The son had in his hand a double field-glass, or telescope, with which he struck the ruffian full in the forehead, bringing him to his knees, but the rascal rallied and rushed out. The conductor did not interfere.

Now, picking pockets aside, we beg to suggest that a railroad company is bound to protect its passengers from violence; that the payment of the regular fare entitles a patron to peaceable transmission; that if conductors are too timid or too much interested to preserve order they should be set adrift and capable men put in their places. This especial case looks bad, and there have been many others scarcely less infamous. Indeed, it has become a matter of instinct for the well-informed to clap their hands upon their pockets upon entering a public vehicle, and to look with a wary eye upon any one they do not know. Such a state of affairs is infamous, and calls loudly for reformation. Perhaps two or three suits for damages might settle a principle in this matter. These companies are common carriers; they are responsible for the safe transmission of person and property; if a man (obeying the rules of the road) is maimed, he has certain redress, and recovers exemplary damages. What is the difference if he is robbed? Nothing—the Company is clearly responsible. It needs but a test case to show this, and we hope somebody will undertake the matter. In theatres, in railroad depots, in hotels, we see the warning signs, "Beware of Pickpockets," yet we have not heard that the light-fingered gentry knocked down managers or superintendents. Have they especial privileges to rob and assault in city cars? If so, the price of revolvers is likely to go up. We again recommend free tickets to Capt. Young's detectives.

The Mexican Frontier.

We print elsewhere a formal protest by the merchants and business men of Matamoras, against the conduct of citizens and officers of the United States in regard to the conflict between President Juarez and the agents of Maximilian. The document bears internal evidence of having come from Gen. Mejia if not from Maximilian himself. It is carefully considered and drawn up with legal precision, and the formality of consular certification is doubtless intended to give it the weight of authority in Europe. It is very difficult to get anything from this disturbed border that is not colored on one side or the other, and this paper is no exception to the rule. Indeed, it is not only colored but so virulently partisan in word and tone, that its sting—if it had any—is effectually drawn by its incisive vehemence. We simply put it on record as an item in the history of the hour.

Information Wanted.—Several weeks ago an official communication was sent to the Common Council stating that the defalcations of the late Public Administrator would amount certainly to $37,152 55, and probably to about $7,500 more. At the next meeting of the Board of Aldermen, Mr. Varnum offered a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the Corporation Counsel to inform the Board what steps had been taken to recover the amount abstracted by the Public Administrator, from his bondsmen—both of whom are believed to be well able to pay up promptly. This appears to be the last of the matter. No communication has yet been received from the Corporation Counsel, and the public are left to infer that no steps have been taken to recover the amount due the city.

How to do It.—A Brooklyn paper heads an article on the French-Mexican question—"How shall we understand Louis Napoleon?" Possibly a more intimate acquaintance with the French language would materially assist the anxious editor?

We print on our second and third pages today a number of letters from the South, deferred for several days by the pressure of Congressional reports and other news that could not be laid over. They will be found well worth perusal.

What we Should Send to the French Exhibition.

The importance of our being well represented at the great exhibition of 1867 is generally admitted, but the fact that "Yankee notions" alone, the staple of our provincial fairs, will neither represent nor glorify us in this world's competition, has not been sufficiently impressed upon the right people. It is labor lost to tell Sniffkins, of Bungtown, patentee of the great American back-action tooth-pick sharpener, that his invention does not embody the engineering genius of this people, and Smith, of Smithville, that in his Union hen-persuader are not centered the mechanical hopes of the century.

It should be impressed upon our real thinkers and workers in the useful arts, that they should, that they must, undertake this matter of national advertising in earnest. English constructors crowd the aisles of every international exhibition with their machines and their book orders for duplicates from every manufactory and public work in Christendom. What did it profit a French engineer to send locomotives away to London in 1862? Successful competition with Manchester and Newcastle, not only in the markets of the world, but in England. French locomotives are already ordered for English lines. Why should Austrian, Belgian, Swiss and Swedish builders send full-sized steamship engines to the World's Fair? Only to show their neighbors—and that successfully, as the result has proved—that other people than John Bull can make these things upon good models and at reasonable prices. But what foreigner or what pioneer manufacturer or public carrier, in the newly civilized parts of the globe, would think of coming to America for the best machinery?

There is another view of the case. A South American, or a Russian, or a Spaniard, walking up and down the palace at Kensington, in 1862, says to himself: "Engines and agricultural machines, and tools that produce tools, and mills, and pumps, and arms, and apparatus to light and warm houses, and to reduce raw materials, and all that, are European. But here are a self-wringing clothes-wringer, a self-washing wash-basin, a self-wrenching wrench, and a cheap clock—these are American—that's what the Americans can do. I must get power and materials for my boats, and roads, and farms, from England, France and Germany." But let us hope that our foreign friend will have occasion to say at Paris in 1867, "Here are the lightest locomotives, the compactest boilers, the most adjustable machine tools, the cheapest portable engines, the neatest wood-working machines, and the most durable steam-pumps in the exhibition—these are American. If the Americans can do this, they can do all I and my neighbors want done, and we can now cut loose from what is clumsy and traditional in the old world practice, and avail ourselves of the boundless resources of America, and especially of American experience and ingenuity in the economy of power and materials demanded in newly developing countries." Now, it is not so much the individual thing shown as it is the resources and facilities indicated, that will render the exhibition valuable. We had rather see a New-York steamboat engine, or a Paterson locomotive, or a Philadelphia machine-tool, and nothing else, set up in the Paris Exhibition, than to see an acre of down East self-actors, however useful. To any competent observer the engine or the lathe would be a true table of contents to the volume of American mechanical skill and facilities. No intelligent foreign buyer of machinery or implements could examine an American river engine or locomotive, especially, without the conviction that the ingenuity, the skill and the economy there embodied, were what he should cultivate, whether he might want to buy engines or sugar mills—locomotives or forge-hammers.

These and many other evidences of *practical effectiveness and economy* are what we should exhibit, no matter whether people want to buy these particular illustrations of them or not. The mere inventor and the thousand and one "notion" makers could better club together and send a marine engine or the equipment of a cotton factory or a machine-shop to Paris, than to send the whole catalogue of their own traps. The thing we have to do is to attract buyers here from abroad. The "notion" people cannot do that. When buyers are here, they will be at least as susceptible to minor merits and minor humbugs as we ourselves are.

We therefore call upon our representative manufacturers in every branch to come forward. There is ample time between now and the 1st of March to decide what to do. Let a few of them tel us, through the newspapers, that they are going to do it, and there will be no lack of American products, of the first class, at the Paris exhibition. And then the government could make a display that would alone do us great credit, and show the world's buyers what our facilities are. There are three or four large marine engines, done and set up, cumbering our large machine shops, and there are no ships ready for them. Let one of these be sent. One of the monitor turrets could be spared for a few months. A 20-inch gun would give a tolerable idea of our foundery facilities, as well as our determination that the peace shall be kept. The government alone could make our claim good as a mechanical people of the first order. We earnestly commend these considerations to the people concerned. The prize is worth such an effort as we have never put forth before. At least let not our material resources and engineering ability be represented and characterized by a self-acting fly-trap and a Connecticut clock.

Brooklyn Academy of Music.—Miss Maggie Mitchell appears at this establishment Monday night, as *Fanchon, the Cricket*, under the management of Mr. C. W. Tayleure. The character is one in which she is preëminently distinguished, and the fame of its excellence will be sure to command the presence of a crowded audience.

Brokerage Fees.

A bill has been introduced into the Legislature to repeal the existing statute which limits the commissions of brokers on loans to one-half of one per cent., and substituting therefor a law fixing the legal charge for such negotiations in the absence of an agreement at one per cent. To this there can be no objection, since it is well known that one per cent. has always been in ordinary loans the customary brokerage paid, while in especial cases of more or less difficult negotiation agreements could be made for a percentage greater or less, according to the difficulty of the negotiation and value of the broker's services, as has always been customary.

Nothing can be more unjust and absurd than a rigid enactment of this kind putting all loans at precisely the same percentage when they vary so greatly in amount, nature of the security, character, promptness and responsibility of the bondsman, location and nature of property, whether fee simple or leasehold, amount of security offered in proportion to the money lent, state of the money market, rate of interest paid, and others too numerous to particularize, all affecting the case or difficulty of negotiating and consequent value of a broker's services. The only reason offered why the broker should not be as free in the negotiation of loans on, as he now is in sales of real estate, arises from the fact of the former connection of this law with the statute of usury, and the idea that if repealed it may lead to evasions of the usury laws. We think no fear need be entertained of the kind—certainly nothing in the present law prevents any such attempts. It only provides for the return of the excess of brokerage paid on suit by the payer within twelve months, while the usury law makes void the contract itself. To this extreme penalty, and to the fact that investors of money are well satisfied with the legal rate of interest, may be attributed the fact that the misdemeanor referred to is unknown in this community. Repeal this law, and the usury statute would remain in full force. New-York is the only State which restricts her brokers in their commissions.

The present law is 250 years old, once forming a part of the English Statute of Usury. It doubtless became in Colonial times part of our law, without the least idea of its being adapted to our business requirements.

Had it been enforced in all cases, the business of negotiating loans on bond and mortgage would not be followed, and the public knowing it to be inadequate, it has generally been ignored.

Still, as long as the statute exists it will be occasionally enforced, and in many cases great wrong is committed. We trust it may be repealed.

Obituary.

THE LATE BRIG.-GEN. H. M. JUDAH.

Brig.-Gen. Henry M. Judah, United States Volunteers, and Brevet Colonel United States Army, died of heart disease at Fouquett's Hotel, Plattsburg, N. Y., on Sunday, January 14, at 2 o'clock P. M.

His remains were taken to Westport, Conn., for interment, and the funeral was attended at that place on Saturday, January 20, by a large number of the personal and military friends of the deceased. Gen. Judah was at the time of his death in the 45th year of his age, and had been up to a recent period in the enjoyment of vigorous health. He had been twice married, and leaves to mourn his loss a wife and three children, besides a widowed mother and several brothers and sisters, to all of whom his affectionate and genial disposition had endeared him in no common degree. The loss which they have sustained in being thus suddenly deprived of one to whom they were so closely bound, cannot be described in words. Gen. Judah was born in Maryland, in the year 1821. His father was a most worthy clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and was for many years Rector of St. John's Church, Troy. It was while residing here in the year 1839, that having evinced a decided talent for military science, he was appointed to a cadetship at West Point.

After remaining there during the prescribed period he was graduated in the year 1843, and was appointed Brevet Second Lieutenant of the Eighth United States Infantry.

The class in which he graduated embraced an unusually large proportion of officers who have since attained high distinction in the service, among whom were Lieut.-Gen. Grant and Gens. Franklin and Augur. In 1846, Lieut. Judah was transferred from the Eighth to the Fourth Infantry, with which regiment he retained his connection until the time of his death. He served with the greatest gallantry throughout the whole Mexican war, and was engaged in nearly every action which occurred. He received brevet promotion for his gallant conduct at the battles of El Molino Del Rey and Chepultepec, and at the close of the war he was presented by his friends in the City of New-York with an elegant sword as a testimonial of their appreciation of his distinguished services. In 1856, Capt. Judah was stationed in California, and while there he gained the highest esteem of the citizens with whom he was brought in contact, by the alacrity which he displayed in pursuing the hostile Indians who had barbarously murdered a few white men near Klamita River.

Upon the breaking out of the rebellion, he was at once assigned to active duty in the West, where he continued until the close of the war. He was commissioned a brigadier-general of volunteers March 21, 1862, and was a Division Commander under Gen. Burnside during the expedition against Knoxville. But he particularly distinguished himself by his energetic and successful pursuit of Morgan, on his great raid through Indiana and Ohio, in July, 1863.

By making a forced march of nine miles in an hour and a half he came upon Morgan just in time to prevent him from crossing over at Buffington and escaping through Kentucky. In the attack which followed, Gen. Judah seems to have inspired his whole command with his own intrepid spirit, and their efforts on this occasion, united with those of Gen. Hobson and the gunboats, resulted in the complete overthrow of the rebel force. Though Morgan managed to escape capture at the time, his expedition was wholly crushed, and he became a mere fugitive, and was captured a few days after, with the whole remnant of his command. Gen. Judah continued in active service until the conclusion of the war, and was successively promoted Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel in the regular army. A few months since he was mustered out as General of volunteers, and was assigned to the command of Fort Montgomery, at Rouse's Point. But he was stationed temporarily at Plattsburgh while awaiting the completion of the buildings necessary for the reception of his force at the former place, and it was here, while looking forward to the enjoyment of that domestic comfort from which he had so long been debarred, that he was stricken down in the full vigor of manhood, and called away by that summons which none can gainsay. It is but little to say of the deceased that he ever had the respect and esteem of his associates, and the confidence of those under his command. He was among the distinguished list of those whose noble services have amply repaid the nation for all the pains bestowed on their military education, and his name will ever be cherished by a grateful country, as one of its most zealous and faithful defenders.

The Flushing Railroad.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Can anything be done to save the residents of our village from the delay and vexation we are subject to from the parsimony of the managers of the Railroad Company.

On Tuesday evening I left James-slip Ferry, New-York, on my way home, at 5 o'clock, reaching Hunter's Point at 5:30; waited there till 6:50, when the train arrived, took my seat in the car and waited patiently till 7:30, when the train started, made good time to Penny Bridge, where the train waited awhile for the locomotive to rest, then it started and proceeded about half a mile when the engine was detached from the train, which was apparently left to its fate, and the passengers with it. I waited awhile and then went on a voyage of discovery, succeeded in finding a brakeman, who supposed that the engine had gone to pump water in the boiler, and would soon be back. Seeing no chance of reaching home by the cars, I finally became desperate, and made one of a party to walk to Flushing. On the way we came up to that remarkable specimen of a locomotive, the Manhassett, on the track, unable to move; and just before I reached the village, the other locomotive, which was taken to pieces, and could not be put together in a day, started for the broken down engine, and after that was taken care of, the passengers of the train were thought about, and were finally brought home after midnight. Now, Mr. Editor, is the Railroad Company under any obligations to the public, or were we created for the special benefit of the Company. Can they impose on us as they please, or must we do something to protect ourselves.

Cannot a public meeting be called, not to appoint a committee to see the proprietors, but to bring our case before the Grand Jury, and see if we are the property of the Railroad Company, or whether something is not due the public in consideration of the privileges they enjoy.

TRAVELER.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

The Virginia Delegation and the President.

The Old Dominion Accepts the Union as an Established and Enduring Fact.

Cheerful Acquiescence in the Overthrow of Slavery.

The Freedmen to be Treated with Sympathy and Justice.

The President's Reply to the Delegation.

He is Gratified to Witness Their Devotion to the Constitution.

Loyalty, Mutual Confidence and Forbearance the Basis of Future Prosperity.

Cordial Response to the Resolutions of Virginia.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 10.

This afternoon a committee from the Senate and House of Delegates of the State of Virginia, called upon President JOHNSON for the purpose of presenting him with resolutions adopted by the General Assembly of Virginia.

The following-named gentlemen constituted the Committee:

From the Senate—Messrs. E. F. Keen, A. S. Gray and Dale Carter.

From the House of Delegates—Messrs. John B. Baldwin, James Marshall, A. R. Grattan, A. G. Pendleton and Wm. T. Joynes.

They are gentlemen of acknowledged ability, and it is claimed fully represent the State geographically and politically, being from North, South, East and West Virginia, and of every shade of past and present politics.

JAMES MARSHALL, a venerable-looking gentleman, is a nephew of the celebrated Chief-Justice MARSHALL.

Messrs. MARSHALL and GRATTAN and Judge JOYNES are among the ablest lawyers of the State.

Mr. BALDWIN, Speaker of the House of Delegates, as Chairman of the Committee, presented the resolutions, and delivered the following address in behalf of the Committee:

ADDRESS OF MR. BALDWIN.

Mr. President: We are a committee of Senators and Delegates sent to present to you in person certain resolutions which have received the unanimous approval of the General Assembly of Virginia. We come as representatives sent by one of the States of this Union to confer with our constitutional President in regard to matters affecting the common Government, and therefore of interest to all the States and all the people.

We come to you, Mr. President, for the reason that you recognize our common interest in the Government under which we live, and because thus far we have been denied the constitutional measures of communication by which other States and other people make known their opinions, purposes and feelings in the councils of the nation.

In declaring that the people of Virginia and their representatives accept and abide by the results of the late contest, and that they intend in good faith to meet all the obligations thereby incurred, the General Assembly expresses a sentiment and a purpose which have been uniformly recognized by our people individually and in masses, and in regard to which there is no hesitation or division in all Virginia.

Chief among the results thus accepted is the universal conviction that the Union of these States is an established and an enduring fact, and that the whole future of our people is indissolubly bound up, for weal or woe, with the success or failure of the Government of the United States. We recognize that Government as our Government. Its Constitution is our Constitution. The duties which it promises are our rights. Another great result alike accepted by our people is the final overthrow of the institution of Slavery. This has been completed by a Constitutional Amendment, the binding force of which is universally admitted, for although we are not represented in the Congress by which it was proposed, the failure to be so represented was our own choice. The condition of the freedmen among us, and the policy to be adopted with regard to them will be recognized by you as calling for the exercise of the highest faculties of the statesman and the best feelings of the Christian philanthropist. The General Assembly of Virginia is engaged earnestly in the consideration of these subjects, and in anticipation of the results of their labors, we can only say that whatever policy may be adopted will be adopted in good faith and with kind feeling to the improvement of the physical, intellectual and moral condition of our freedmen. You can understand and will readily believe that the feelings of our people toward these freedmen are those of kindness, sympathy and good will, and that to treat them with harshness or injustice is opposed as much to our interests as it is to our interests, and our sense of right. The policy pursued by you, Mr. President, toward Virginia and other States in like condition, has its strong foundation in the broad and comprehensive views of constitutional right and of national policy, and must look for its ultimate success upon the conservative sense of justice of the people of all the States. It is due, however, to you and to our people, to assure you that when our General Assembly declares the approval of that policy by the people of Virginia, they express what each one of this committee here present knows to be a living truth. It happens that your position places you between us and a threatened danger, and the General Assembly have but given voice to the real feelings of our people when they tender to you the warmest thanks of Virginia for the firm stand you have taken against the facility with which it is proposed to change the fundamental law. We would not, however, claim as the only, or even the chief merit of the course you are taking, that it affords to us protection in a time of trouble. It is as defender of the general Constitution that you deserve and command the confidence and support of the people of the United States, and it will be hereafter remembered as your highest claim to the character of a republican statesman, that, under all the trying circumstances by which you are surrounded, you have not only proclaimed the Constitution of the United States to be the supreme law of this land, but have defended it alike from violation and innovation.

RESPONSE OF THE PRESIDENT.

The PRESIDENT—In reply, gentlemen, to the resolutions you have just presented to me, and the clear, and forcible and concise remarks which you have made in explanation of the position of Virginia, I shall not attempt to make a formal speech, but simply enter into a plain conversation in regard to the condition of things in which we stand. As a premise to what I may say, permit me first to tender you my thanks for this visit, and next to express the gratification I feel in meeting so many intelligent, responsible and respectable men of Virginia, bearing to me the sentiments which have been expressed in the resolutions of your Legislature and in the remarks accompanying them. They are, so far as they refer to the constitution of the country, the sentiments and the principles embraced in the charter of the Government. The preservation of the Union has been from my entrance into public life one of my cardinal tenets. At the very incipiency of the rebellion, I set my face against the dissolution of the Union of the States. I do not make this allusion for the purpose of bringing up anything which has transpired which may be regarded as of an unkind or an unpleasant character; but I believed then, as I believe now, and as you have most unmistakably indicated, that the security and protection of the rights of all the people were to be found in the Union, and that we were out of it. Upon this conviction I based my opposition to the efforts which were made to destroy the Union. I have continued those efforts, notwithstanding the perils through which I have passed, and you are not unaware that the trial has been a severe one. When opposition to the government came from one section of the country, and that the section in which my life had been passed, and with which my interests were identified, I stood, as I stand now, contending for the Union, and asseverating the best and surest way to obtain our rights and to protect our interests, was to remain in the Union under the protection of the Constitution. The ordeal through which we have passed during the last four or five years demonstrates most conclusively that that position was right; and to-day, after the experiment has been made and has failed, after the demonstration has most conclusively afforded that this Union cannot be dissolved, that it was not designed to be dissolved, it is extremely gratifying to me to meet gentlemen as intelligent and as responsible as yourselves who are willing and anxious to accept, and do accept, the terms laid down in the Constitution, and obedience to the laws made in pursuance thereof. We were at one period separated. The separation was to me painful in the extreme; but now, after having gone through a struggle in which the powers of the government have been tried, when we have swung around to a point at which we meet to agree, and are willing to unite our efforts for the preservation of the government, which, I believe, is the best in the world. It is exceedingly gratifying to me to meet you to-day, standing upon common ground, and rallying around the constitution and the Union of these States, the preservation of which, as I conscientiously and honestly believe, will result in the promotion and the advancement of this people. I repeat, I am gratified to meet you to-day, expressing the principles and announcing the sentiments to which you have given utterance, and I trust that this occasion will long be remembered. I have no doubt that your intention is to carry out and comply with every single principle laid down in the resolutions you have submitted. I know that some of you are distrustful; but I am of those who have confidence in the judgment, in the integrity, in the intelligence, and in the virtue of the great mass of the American people, and having such confidence I am willing to trust them, and I thank God that we have not yet reached that point where we have lost all confidence in each other. The spirit of the Government can only be preserved, we can only become prosperous and great as a people by mutual forbearance and confidence. Upon that faith and confidence alone can the Government be successfully carried on. On the cardinal principle of representation to which you refer I will make a single remark. That principle is inherent. It constitutes one of the fundamental elements of this Government. The representatives of the States and of the people should have the qualifications prescribed by the constitution of the United States, and those qualifications must unquestionably imply loyalty. He who comes as a representative having the qualifications prescribed by the Constitution to fit him to take a seat in either of the deliberative bodies which constitute the National Legislature, must necessarily, according to the intent of the Constitution, be a loyal man, willing to abide by and be devoted to the Union and the Constitution of the States. He cannot be for the Constitution, he cannot be for the Union, he cannot acknowledge obedience to all the laws, unless he is loyal. When the people send such men in good faith they are entitled to representation through them. In going into the recent rebellion or insurrection against the Government of the United States you erred, and in returning and resuming your relations with the Federal Government, I am free to say that all the responsible positions and places ought to be confined distinctly and clearly to men who are loyal. If there were only five thousand loyal men in a State, or a less number, but sufficient to take charge of the political machinery of the State, those five thousand men, or the lesser number, are entitled to it. If all the rest should be otherwise included, I look upon it as being fundamental that the exercise of political power should be confined to loyal men, and I regard it as implied in the doctrines laid down in these resolutions, and in the eloquent address by which they have been accompanied. I may say that, furthermore, after having passed through the great struggle in which we have been engaged, we should be placed upon much more acceptable grounds in resuming relations to the General Government, if unmistakable and unquestionably loyal men were presented to fill the places of power. This being done, I feel that the day is not distant, I speak confidently in reference to the great mass of the American people, when they will determine that this Union shall be made whole, and the great right of representation in the councils of the nation be acknowledged. Gentlemen—that fundamental principle "No taxation without representation," was one of the principles which carried us through the Revolution. This great principle will hold good yet, and if we but perform our duty, if we but comply with the spirit of the resolutions presented to me to-day, the American people will maintain and sustain the great doctrine upon which the Government was inaugurated. It can be done and it will be done, and I think that if the effort be fairly and fully made, with forbearance and with prudence, and with discretion and wisdom, the end is not very far distant. It seems to me apparent that from every consideration, the best policy which could be adopted at present would be a restoration of these States, and of the Government upon correct principles. We have some foreign difficulties; but the moment it can be announced that the Union of the States is again complete, that we have resumed our career of prosperity and greatness, at that very instant almost all our foreign difficulties will be settled. For there is no power on earth which will care to have a controversy or a rupture with the Government of United States, under such circumstances. If these States be fully restored, the area for the circulation of the national currency, which is thought by some to be inflated to a very great extent, will be enlarged, the number of persons through whose hands it is to pass will be increased, the quality of commerce in which it is to be employed as a medium of exchange will be enlarged, and then it will begin to approximate, what we all desire, a specie standard. If all the States were restored; if peace and order reigned throughout the land, and the industrial pursuits, all the avocations of peace were again resumed, the day would not be far distant, when we could put into the commerce of the world $250,000,000 or $300,000,000 worth of cotton and tobacco, and the various products of the Southern States which would constitute in part a basis of this country. Then instead of the cone being inverted we should reverse the position and put the base at the bottom, as it ought to be, and the currency of the country will rest on a sound and enduring basis, and surely that is a result which is calculated to promote the interests not only of one section, but the whole country, from one extremity to the other. Indeed, I look upon the restoration of these States as being indispensable to all our greatness. Gentlemen, I know nothing further that I could say in the expressing of my feelings on this occasion, and they are not affected more than to add that I shall continue in the same line of policy which I have pursued from the commencement of the rebellion to the present period. My efforts have been to preserve the Union of the States. I never for a single moment entertained the opinion that a State could withdraw from the Union of its own will. That attempt was made. It has failed. I continued to pursue the same line of policy which has been my constant guide. I was against dissolution. Dissolution was attempted. It has failed; and now I cannot take the position that a State which attempted to secede is out of the Union, when I contended all the time that it could not go out, and that it has never been out. I cannot be forced into that position hence, when the States and their people shall have complied with the requirements of the Government, I shall be in favor of their resuming their former relations to this government in all respects. I do not intend to say anything personal, but you know as well as I do that at the beginning of the recent gigantic struggle between the different sections of the country, there were extreme men South, and there were extreme men North. I might make use of a homely figure, which is sometimes as good as any other, even in the illustration of great and important questions, and say that there has been a hammer at one end of the line, and an anvil at the other, and this great government, the best the world ever saw, was kept upon the anvil and hammered during the rebellion, and it has been hammered since the rebellion, and there seems to be a disposition to continue the hammering until the government shall be destroyed. I have opposed that system always, and I oppose it now. The Government, in the assertion of its powers and in the maintainance of the principles of the Constitution, has taken hold of one extreme, and with the strong arm of physical power has put down the rebellion. Now, as we swing round the circle of the Union, with a fixed and unalterable determination to stand by it, if we find the counterpart or the duplicate of the same spirit that played to this feeling and these persons in the South, this other extreme which stands in the way must get out of it, and the government must stand unshaken and unmoved on its basis. This government must be preserved. I will only say, in conclusion, that I hope all the people of this country, in good faith and in the fullness of their hearts, will, upon the principles which you have enunciated here to-day, of the maintenance of the constitution and the preservation of the Union, lay aside every other feeling for the good of our common country, and with uplifted faces to Heaven swear that our gods and our altars and all shall sink in the dust together, rather than that this glorious Union shall not be preserved. [Great applause.] I am gratified to find the loyal sentiment of the county developing and manifesting itself in these expressions. And now that the attempt to destroy the Government failed at one end of the line, I trust we shall go on determined to preserve the Union in its original purity against all opposer. I thank you, gentlemen, for the compliment you have paid me, and I respond most cordially to what has been said in your resolutions and address, and I trust in God that the time will soon come when we can meet under more favorable auspices than we now do.

Mr. BALDWIN—Mr. President, as an assurance that we represent the sentiment of the State, I beg leave of you to introduce to you the members of the Committee and to name the parts of the State from which they come, in order that you may be satisfied that this is a fair representation of all parts of Virginia. I introduce to you Mr. Keen, the Senator from Pottsylvania; Mr. Joynes, the Delegate from Petersburgh; Mr. Carter, the Senator from the County of Russell; Mr. Marshall, the Delegate from the County of Fauquier; Mr. Gray, the Senator from the County of Rockingham; Mr. Pendleton, the Delegate from the County of Giles; and Mr. GRATTAN, the delegate from the City of Richmond. We claim this to be a fair and equally distributed representation of the people of Virginia:

The gentlemen, as their names were mentioned, stepped forward and shook the President by the hand.

The President added: I am happy to meet you, gentlemen. As I said to another delegation the other day, I have no ambition and no object beyond the restoration of the government. I feel that I am in a condition where I can afford to do right. I have occupied during my career many different posts in this Government. I started at one of the humblest cabins in the country, and I have passed through the State Legislature, the gubernatorial chair, both Houses of Congress, and the Vice-Presidency of the United States, to the position which I now occupy before you. The climax, the acme, the summit of my ambition has been fully reached. If now I can only arrive at a point at which these States are all restored, each having its representation in the national councils, with the Union restored so that we can once more proclaim peace and good will among the people of the United States it will be to me a happy day.

I care not what may be said in taunt or jeer—I care not what may be insinuated—but I tell you that whenever I shall have reached that point, the measure of my ambition will have been filled and more than filled. I have no object beyond it. Oh! how proud and gratifying it would be to me to retire from this place feeling and knowing that I had been instrumental in consummating this great and glorious end. (Great applause.)

The delegation then left the President's Room after each delegate had again most cordially and warmly shaken the President by the hand.

THE PRESIDENT'S POSITION.

A Free Conversation Concerning his Speech to the Colored Men—More Exact Interpretation of Certain Points—Mr. Johnson's Ideas of Party and Obligations Thereto.

Correspondence of the Boston Advertiser.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 9, 1866.

The following is the substance of a conversation which took place yesterday morning between the President and a distinguished Representative, concerning the President's speech of Wednesday to the negro delegation which called on him.

The Representative said some persons felt, and others would probably, for personal or factious ends, endeavor to show that the President was taking sides against the colored people, or was at least less favorably disposed toward them than he had been.

The President responded that no one could fairly and truthfully do that. He was now what he had always been, the friend of the poor and the lowly. He had never broken faith with anybody, and if his past course and his former language were not a sufficient guarantee that he meant well toward the colored people, and would endeavor to secure to them a fair chance, nothing he could say or do now would give any such guarantee. He thought, however, that it was best to speak plainly, and he did not believe that the effort now making by some who call themselves the negroes' special friends, to force universal suffrage upon the States, was wise or judicious. He thought it tended to embitter feelings, while our effort should be to cultivate calmness and confidence. He believed it would result in great injury to the prospects of the colored people. He did not know whether Mr. DOUGLASS and his friends expected him to talk to them, but he thought it best to take the opportunity to state his views. He would repeat that he was, if he knew his own heart, the colored man's friend. He had great faith in the people, and would endeavor to carry out their will.

The Representative then said that some persons might take, or profess to take, the President's speech as an indication that he was at variance with his party friends, and that some others might endeavor to found upon it the charge that he was preparing to go over.

The President smiled, and answered that if the party which opposed his election indulged in any great expectations on that score, they were likely to be disappointed. He might differ with individuals of what was called the Union party as to the means to be used, but he considered himself in general accord with that party, as a whole, in the ends to be reached. He was not a party man, and he meant to sink the partisan in the patriot. But, so far as he understood the sentiments of the Union party, he was in general accord with it.

The Representative finally, after further conversation, said something about the distribution of offices, about Executive patronage.

The President remarked that he was the servant of the whole people, but he could not entirely forget by what party he had been placed in his present position, and supported in the administration of the duties intrusted to him. He proposed to fight his battles within the lines of the party which elected him to office. He might differ with some of his friends, and he should feel wholly at liberty to so differ, and to state the ground of his contrary belief or opinion; but he considered himself identified with the great Union party, and had no desire or intention of being found outside. He intended to exercise his own judgment, but was ready to yield it when he found it was not sustained by the judgment of the people. He had no sympathies with those who opposed the war for the Union, and while he hoped the whole country would approve the endeavor to restore the Union, he could not forget that some men favored and some opposed the cause of the Union when it was in peril.

I violate no confidence in making public the points of this conversation. It was a free chat between the President and his friend, occupying half an hour or more. Of course I have condensed it and left out much that was of a more private character. I have so far as possible given the President's own words. In any event, I believe I have fairly given the purport of his words. DIXON.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, Feb. 10.

THE STATES LATELY IN REBELLION.

Mr. WARD said he should not now enter into the discussion of the question as to whether the States by the treason of their people and officials had destroyed their union with the other States. He assumed that the legal relation of the States to the Union was not destroyed and would stand upon the declaration of the lamented President LINCOLN that they were out of their practical relations with the Union, and deal with the question practically. They have become traitors and outlaws, and should not be allowed to control their own State Governments or to come into power in the Union, unless they gave security for the future. That security demanded that we should hand the government of these States over to the loyal men residing there, so that their protection should be secure. We should establish in the fundamental law, so that it would be beyond the caprices of Southern legislation, the principle of the equality of all races and classes, and vest them with all the franchises and powers necessary to defend and protect that equality. He would punish certain leaders of the rebellion for treason, so that terrible crime should be odious in all time to come. He would, before allowing these men to come back to help to make laws for the widow whose husband they had slain, and for the orphan whose father they had murdered, require all this. And when the Republic is reconstructed on a sound and just basis, and the Southern States show a sense of returning patriotism, then he would take them by the hand and lift them up to a higher national life, and united we would conduct the nation to its imperial destiny, as the greatest and the best of all governments of the earth.

TAXATION OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Mr. ROGERS (Dem.) gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to repeal all acts of Congress exempting Government securities from Federal and State taxation, and to provide for taxing them by the Federal Government, and authorizing the States to tax them the same as they tax other property. He also gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill giving bounties to the soldiers of 1861 and 1862, equal to the highest Government bounty given at any time during the war, and also to equalize bounties.

POLITICAL RELATIONS OF THE SOUTHERN STATES.

Mr. DELANO examined the present political relations of the States lately in rebellion, and said that on its solution depends the present happiness and future existence of the nation. They ought, he said, to consider the question with a proper appreciation of their honest differences, whether among members of Congress or between them and other departments of the Government. His purpose had been in all his examination to be forbearing toward those from whom he asked a like exercise of charity. He sincerely believed that if they were all animated by this spirit the threatening clouds would pass away, and they would find themselves adjusting these measures in harmony and with the approbation of all, and thus would be sustained and preserved that party which he believed, thank God, was raised up to do a great work in this land of liberty. There was a class of persons who insist that the late rebellious States are States in every sense of the word in the Union, and are entitled to the right to demand representation on this floor. He did not know whether they were willing to admit representatives whose hands were yet red with the blood of our slaughtered countrymen. He did not belong to that class. He believed that these States are States, with the right of local and domestic legislation—yet he did not believe they were now in a condition as to demand the admission of their members. Another class maintain that these States are dead and conquered provinces, and are subject to be ruled by the law of Congress as any other Territory. He had no more faith in this theory than he had in the other, for he denied that these States have been destroyed and are dead, and that Congress may thus govern them. He did not believe and would not follow this theory of the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. STEVENS.) This announcement startled him when it was first made, for he saw the logical consequence, that if carried out it would lead to the destruction of the Union. He was sorry that the gentleman (Mr. STEVENS) was not alone in that assertion. He was pained to hear the same assertion from his colleague (Mr. SHELLABARGER.)

Mr. SHELLABARGER explained that he did not. There had occurred a state of things in the rebel States by which they had lost, in the language of the late President LINCOLN, their practical relations to the Government. Where a State Government, by rebellion, is utterly swept away, there does not revert to Congress such amount of local control as to secure protection to the guarantee clause during the interim, and to establish loyal State republican government within the territorial States wherein the Government was entirely destroyed.

Mr. DELANO replied, saying he used to have an old acquaintance who was President of a Railroad Company, and had a peculiar faculty of deciding against those whom he wished to decide against, by letting them down easy. His colleague came to the same conclusion as the gentleman from Pennsylvania, and although he did not step at once from the precipice to the abyss, he reached it by degrees. He (Mr. DELANO) then pointed out what he considered the fearful consequences of that theory, arguing that the concession of belligerent rights, and the ruling in the prize cases, did not convert them into foreign enemies. He some months ago heard the key-note of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, Mr. STEVENS, that the property of ten millions of people should be subject to confiscation and disposed of in part for the payment of the public debt, for the location of the emancipated races, and to increase the pensions of those who suffered in the late war. He was shocked with the enunciation of that scheme of universal plunder, and he felt as if America would lose her reputation before the nations of the earth if we should adopt it. But it was based on the theory of dead States and conquered provinces. The man who put forth this theory had intellect sufficiently clear to run out the proposition in all its logical consequences. The Duke of Alba executed the decrees of a bigoted monster while in the Netherlands, but this gigantic scheme of plunder would make the Duke of Alba blush and admit that he was not a robber or a murderer fit to be respected in America. Refer to CROMWELL's invasion of Ireland to devastate that country, and witness there the infamous scheme of plunder, and all this faded into insignificance before that scheme of plunder proposed by a member of the American Congress. Dead are they? There are certain animals who would like to find the dead carcass. There are birds which fly through the blue sky seeking the feculent dead on which to feast their maw, and there are political cormorants who would gladly satisfy their appetites on the remains of dead States. Innumerable numbers of men would be seeking for appointments, in order to fatten on the South. If he was the only single Union man, he would never, no never, sanction the effort to govern these States as dead States, in order that political cormorants might fatten on their remains. He then proceeded to defend the character of States as those pertaining to the Union, and inquired into the condition of those South, saying they live, and he trusted they would always live as an integral part of the country. He showed that by legislation of Congress and the acts of the Executive those States had been regarded as States in the Union. This Congress, in July, 1861, declared the object of the war and to what end it was prosecuted. It was not waged in the spirit of oppression or to overthrow or interfere with the rights and established institutions of the States, but to maintain and defend the supremacy of the Constitution and laws, and his colleague, Mr. SHELLABARGER, was among the 122 members who voted for the resolution.

MR. STEVENS DEFINES HIS POSITION.

Mr. STEVENS said he was absent from the Hall when the gentleman made allusion to him, and he wished now to observe that he never held the doctrine that the Southern States were dead, but had argued it made no difference whether they were in or out of the Union, as to the question of reconstruction. He held that these States were organized under another government besides our own. But the gentleman mistook his position as to confiscation. He did not advocate a general sweep, but that the lands of a large number of the rebels ought to be confiscated in order to meet the expenses incurred by putting down the rebellion, and to increase the pensions of soldiers.

Mr. DELANO replied that his recollection was that the gentleman in his speech at Lancaster said that four thousand millions of money might be made out of confiscation, and the money distributed in the way stated. As to the return of these States, he would not consent unless they showed they are obedient to the laws, and with loyal representatives.

Mr. WARD asked whether loyal men could represent a disloyal constituency.

Mr. DELANO replied they must show their loyalty and that they are obedient to law. He did not deny the duty of Government to protect the down-trodden, but now emancipated, race. They were not without the reach of his benevolence. He would admit loyal men from Tennessee, whose sons he eulogized. He would not put his foot on the necks of people of that State. Her Representatives should be admitted, and he would admit Arkansas. He knew some of her loyal men. He would keep back disloyal States until they took care of the freedmen. By thus acting, the work of building up the Southern States is commenced.

SPEECH OF MR. WILLIAMS.

Mr. WILLIAMS reviewed the past course of Congress with regard to the Southern States. He said that, as far as armed resistance was concerned, the war was at an end. The combination which defied this Government now lay helpless, and their country is now a ruin at our feet—he would not say deprived of civil government, but certainly without the old organization of their relations to the Union. The territory must pass under the law of the conqueror. The inference then was that the military power only remains to hold the territory to our authority. The supreme Executive, who is Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, feeling that they were not in a condition to be trusted with civil power after emerging from the rebellion, and without waiting for the assembling of the representatives of the people, proceeded to appoint his lieutenants and pro-consuls. With the aid of the army, under the arbitrary code known as martial law, these States have ceased to be members of the Union, and have passed into the condition of Territories. If they were States within the meaning of the Constitution then it would have been necessary for the Executive to withdraw the army, and they would then have resumed all their former rights. There could be no States without civil government. He deprecated the President's proclamation for the restoration of these States, because it contained a fallacious doctrine, which found favor among the disaffected of the North and the rebels of the South. It was not sound in principle that these States never ceased to be States of the Union. This was the theory of every traitor North and South. The question was not how they were to be governed until they were in a condition to return, but as to the agency and forms on which this end was to be consummated. To-day their remains were lying around us like those of the cities of Tadmus and Palmyra, and they should consider how they should collect the columns and shattered fragments in order that they might be reunited, and how the rebels might be restored to the privileges which they rejected and despised. There never was a reasonable doubt as to the suppression of the rebellion, if the loyal States proved true to themselves. It was an arithmetical problem of which a solution was within the reach of everybody. The armed rebellion is over, but we tread on the ashes of the unextinguished volcano. The ground still heaves and trembles, and the fire surges at our feet, and while the smoke of battle had scarcely ceased to darken the heavens, without a moment's pause to survey the field of ruin and look forward in the future, with a childish impatience we are urged to go where angels would fear to tread. *Festina lenté* is the motto of the statesman. A century is but a day in the life of a nation. If we would do well we must imbibe nature, beginning at the bottom and work up to the top. Some statesmen would have waited until the meeting of Congress, but this privilege was denied to us. The President acted on the prevalent idea that it was his duty to take the initiatory steps, and accordingly he indicated his plan of like tenor with that of his predecessor. The maintenance of States by the aid of the military power was utterly irreconcilable with the spirit of our institutions without the will of the majority of the people. He (Mr. WILLIAMS) could see no existence of a republican State. A Government by a minority of the people, depending upon bayonets, would be the merest mockery. While the Executive held the territory in his grasp, he did so as Commander-in-Chief of the army. It was idle to talk about the restoration of the civil power, because the President is supreme. The man who so rules is essentially a dictator. It is indifferent whether this policy is for a good or a bad purpose. We know when the fiat went forth to the synod of North Carolina, they were told to make haste, that slavery must be abolished and the rebel debt repudiated, in obedience to the orders of the Commander-in-Chief. It was also known, from the recent message of the rebel Governor of Mississippi, that he was pardoned specially to qualify him for the place, and that State abolished slavery and did other things under the pressure of Federal bayonets. The members of this body knew exactly how much was required of them, and they would have even extended suffrage to the black men. This was a capitulation after the fact, to a chief of the rebellion, dictated by the President as a conqueror, according to his own imperial will. He was not only pardoned, but restored to power. It was further known that Gen. WADE HAMPTON retired from the gubernatorial office in South Carolina because his accession to the chair might embarrass the President in his benevolent designs. The Executive had no authority to thus act as the President, but as a conqueror. When such a man like HAMPTON talks about the radicals of the North, it was known he alludes to the Union party which sustained the war and elected the President himself. It had been urged that the President's policy was a measure of necessity to insure the tranquillity of the Southern States, but he could not consent to any such arrangement by which tranquillity could be restored by the withdrawal of the troops; this might have been secured at any time by a waiver of our rights. This is not the peace we have been endeavoring to secure, but defeat. He wanted real peace on the bases of reconstruction. During the last Congress, he took pains to show that the seceded States were out of the Union. By the rebellion they lapsed into a condition where everything was lost except the territory.

In further condemnation of the President, he said the latter preferred to treat with rebels on such terms as a conqueror agreeable to himself. He (Mr. WILLIAMS) could not consent to any such arrangement respecting a question which should not be withdrawn from the people of the loyal States; it should not be settled by the decision of one or seven men. This House was not here to register the edicts of the Executive and then to inquire whether the members from the South have complied with the measures prescribed. It was in this hall only that American liberty can live. On the results of the President's experiment the great State of Pennsylvania had given no uncertain sound, and it was the duty of the people's representatives to resist to the utmost every encroachment on their power, come from what quarter it might. They should consider the question without prejudice and without reference to the fact that the President has a theory upon the subject. In the course of his remarks, which were prolonged about two hours, he said that the word "restoration" was used on the return of the STUARTS, and he expressed the hope that it was not ominous as to the future.

The House, at 5 o'clock, adjourned.

FROM CANADA.

Fear of the Fenians at the Capital.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

OTTAWA, Saturday, Feb. 3, 1866.

The people of the capital are waiting for two arrivals—the Governor-General (now on his way from England) and the Fenians. The latter are mostly expected by timid old ladies, who shuddered yesterday afternoon and turned white when the newsboys yelled "Fenians in Hamilton!" The French Canadians, including even some Government officials, are a little tender on raids. Night before last, at both Prescott and Brockville, attacks were expected in the "wee small hours," and guards and citizens were watchful accordingly. The raids did not come off for some reason, and Canada is still free. It might be well for me to whisper to any Fenian who reads your paper, that the Canadian Government is ready for them whenever they wish to come, and will "welcome with bloody hands," &c. Drop into the Russell House—the principal hotel of the city—and you will hear the Provincial sentiment unmistakably expressed by men who have muscle and brains to understand what they say. No sensible man in Canada, I may add, distrusts the United States Government in its willingness or ability to take effectual care of any chick which the headless institution in New-York may try to hatch out.

Ottawa is growing finely and is destined to become, with its grand and picturesque scenery, the most beautiful city in Canada. The population must be now about twenty thousand. The Parliament buildings are finished, except the legislative rooms, and are very beautiful. Utility and economy must have been somewhat sacrificed in their rather peculiar shape. A member of Parliament informs me that it will cost $20,000 a year for wood alone. That might not be much in New-York, but here in Canada the best hard wood is one dollar per cord in silver, or one dollar and forty cents in currency.

Oil excitement grows around here. There are a couple of borings in the vicinity of Ottawa, one in North Gower, two or three in North Augusta, and one in Mallorytown. If any of them strike the real fluid, I will let you know the particulars. VIATOR.

Large Mass Meeting of Soldiers, Seamen and Marines—Equalization of Bounties Called For.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Feb. 10.

A large mass meeting of soldiers, seamen and marines, in favor of the equalization of bounties, was held to-night in front of Independence Hall.

Resolutions were adopted calling upon members of Congress to aid their object, and upon fellow-soldiers, seamen and marines throughout the country to assemble in mass meetings and urge the same.

The meeting was addressed by Gov. CURTIN, Gen. McCANDLESS and others. Collector WM. B. THOMAS presided.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Feb. 10.

The Nevada Senate has passed the bill granting the right of way to the United States Pacific Telegraph Company.

A Portland, Oregon, dispatch says that navigation is open to the Dalles.

In the California Senate the bill to repeal the Specific Contract Law has been made the special order for Tuesday next.

Mining stocks are weaker. Savage, $920; Ophir, $435; Imperial, $114; Chollar Potosi, $278 50; Yellow Jacket, $407 50; Hale and Norcross, $940. Legal tenders, 71¼ cents.

From Savannah, Ga.

SAVANNAH, Saturday, Feb. 10.

The Ninetieth New-York Regiment left here to-day for home.

Arrived, schooner *Enoch Pratt*, Capt. BAKER, from New-York. Cleared, bark *Messina*, for Liverpool, with 1,241 bales Uplands, 19 bales of Sea Island cotton, and 30,000 feet of timber.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

PROVIDENCE, Saturday, Feb. 10.

The steamship *Peruvian* sailed from here for New-York at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

The steamship *Hibernian* will sail at 5 o'clock on Sunday morning for Liverpool and Londonderry.

The Accident on the Bloomfield Railroad.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Feb. 10, 1866.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your reporter, in noting the evidence concerning the disaster on the Bloomfield Railroad, unintentionally conveys the impression that my opinion as to its cause was not clear; I would therefore say, emphatically, that I believe it was occasioned by the giving away of timbers decayed by long service and insufficient in strength, having been designed originally (some eleven years since) for trains much lighter than those now run. I would also take this occasion to say, that having walked the entire length of the road recently, I am of opinion that the rail in use is too light for its present and prospective service, and the large proportion of ties rotted at the ends, where the spikes are driven, foreshadow other mishaps, unless the management of the road keeps pace with the development of that region and the work put upon the line. GEO. S. DWIGHT.

The Nicaragua Route.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Feb. 10, 1866.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Permit me to correct the misrepresentation of your Panama correspondent, in your paper of to-day, concerning the Nicaragua route and the detention of passengers. It is singularly incorrect in every particular. We do not carry one-half the number of passengers stated, nor do they wade in mud round the portages at the Rapids—the river being full of water, which renders portages quite superfluous.

Our steamer *Santiago de Cuba* arrived yesterday from Greytown with 408 passengers, and brings us the gratifying intelligence that on the 22d of January there were 14 feet of water on the bar; on the 23d there were 15 feet; on the 24th, 16 feet; and on the 25th there were 18 feet of water on the bar, which remained so when the *Santiago de Cuba* left, on the 31st ult.

J. E. BODY.

The Sea Islands—Secretary Stanton and Gen. Sherman.

Hon. DON PIATT offered in the House of Representatives of the Ohio Legislature, Feb. 7, a resolution requesting Congress to confirm the title of negroes to lands given them in the Sea Islands. In the course of his remarks he read the following letter from Secretary STANTON:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Jan. 27, 1866.

Hon. Don Piatt:

MY DEAR SIR: I have just seen the joint resolution offered by you in the Ohio Legislature respecting Gen. SHERMAN's order assigning the Sea Islands to freedmen. That order was not dictated by me. The credit of it belongs solely to Gen. SHERMAN. It met my cordial approval as a wise, just and humane measure, that ought to be confirmed and carried out by our Federal Government. I happened to be at Savannah shortly before the order was issued, and hence an erroneous impression has arisen, that I dictated or suggested the order. While I would cheerfully bear any responsibility connected with that order, I hope you will amend your resolution so that the merit may be attributed as it ought to be, to Gen. SHERMAN, and not to me. Yours truly, EDWIN M. STANTON.

Exhibition of Dr. Grant's New Organ.

Few men are better known throughout the country than Dr. GRANT, of Iona, whose grapes, graperies and grape-treatises are standard tests and authorities among agriculturists, vineyard devotees and men of "elegant leisure" at home and abroad. The Doctor has a passion for good music, and with his usual discrimination ordered some time since a large organ for his pleasant home on the island. Yesterday the organ was exhibited at the factory of the builders, Messrs. ODELL, to a company of professionals, experts and amateurs, Mr. ELDER, the blind organist, and Mr. GEO. W. MORGAN officiating as interpreters. The organ is a remarkably handsome instrument, with two banks of keys and twenty-eight stops. Mr. ROBJOHN's invention of reversible coupling by means of knobs is applied to this instrument, by which the player is enabled to make a great number of combinations without removing his fingers from the key board. Mr. ELDER played, with fine effect, a storm piece, Mr. MORGAN gave a variety of selections in his happiest manner, closing with the celebrated arrangement of the William Tell overture. A more enjoyable occasion has rarely been noted—the organ is a grand success, the entertainment was in every way delightful.

A Murderer and His Victim Burned to Death.

Correspondence of the Toledo Commercial, Feb. 3.

We have just received the sad intelligence of the murder of one of the citizens of our county—CHESTER RICHARDSON, of Royalton Township, the son of BUTLER RICHARDSON, and nephew of ELIAS RICHARDSON, Commissioner of Fulton County. The murder was committed to obtain the money it was supposed Mr. RICHARDSON carried about his person for safe-keeping. He was in the habit of rising early, before daylight, feeding his stock and going the round of his morning chores. On last Thursday morning, as usual, he took his lamp and started for the barn. After he had gone a short time a noise was heard at the barn; but the family supposed it was Mr. RICHARDSON speaking in a sharp tone to the cattle, and no attention was paid to the circumstance. In a short time a light was seen in the direction of the barn, and upon the family and some of the neighbors rushing there, it was found on fire, and the flames had made considerable progress, and the barn was soon consumed to ashes, with the loss of about $5,000, as our informant reports; eighteen horses and cattle were burned to death. Upon examination the remains of Mr. RICHARDSON were found and identified by his knife, tobacco box and false teeth, and some twenty feet from him were found the bodies of another person and military buttons, showing the clothing that was worn by one of the murderers, and also near Mr. RICHARDSON was found the pitchfork. The supposition is, from the circumstances attending the case, that there were three assassins concealed in the barn who made an attack upon Mr. RICHARDSON for the purpose of robbing him of a large sum of money it was supposed he carried about his person, and that he made a desperate effort to defend himself with the pitchfork, and in the affray succeeded in killing one of his assailants, and that the other assassins, in order to conceal their bloody work, fired the barn. It is thought improbable that the barn could have been set on fire by the lamp, as it was a candle in a globe-lamp and in the cow stable, where the means of firing the premises by accident were not considered likely. No clue has yet been found as to the perpetrators of this crime.

National refinement is indicated, to no small extent, by a delicate appreciation of the comparative merits of perfumes; and it is a proof of the critical taste of the American public in toilet luxuries, that they have adopted as a standard article of its class PHALON's "Night Blooming Cereus."—*Newton Herald.*

Burning of Bleecker-st. and Fulton Ferry Car Depot.

BOOKS, PAPERS AND MONEY PRESERVED IN HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE!

NEW-YORK, Feb. 6, 1866.

Messrs. Herring & Co., No. 251 Broadway:

GENTS: We had a severe trial of one of your Patent Champion Safes in the entire destruction of our depot buildings on Saturday night, the 3d inst. The Safe was in our office in the second story of the large brick building on 18th-st., and exposed to a great body of flame, from the large amount of hay and other combustible material contained in the burning stables.

We got the safe out next day and opened it. The books, papers, money in bank bills, were all well preserved—nothing being injured except the leather bindings. JACOB SHARP,

President of the Bleecker-street and Fulton Ferry Railroad Company.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES, THE MOST RELIABLE PROTECTION FROM FIRE NOW KNOWN.

HERRING & CO.'S NEW PATENT BANKER'S SAFE,

(With Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystalized Iron, or Franklinite,)

THE ONLY SAFE MADE WHICH WILL EFFECTUALLY RESIST A BURGLAR'S DRILL.

HERRING & CO.,
No. 251 BROADWAY, COR. MURRAY-ST.,
New-York.
FARREL, HERRING & CO., Philadelphia,
HERRING & CO., Chicago.

Burnett's Cocoaine has received universal indorsement. No other preparation possesses such remarkable properties for embellishing and strengthening the hair, and rendering it dark and glossy. It cures baldness and eradicates dandruff. It has stood the test of time and competition. Sold all over the world.

Second-Hand Safes in large numbers, of our own and others' make, taken in exchange for our new patent ALUM and DRY PLASTER SAFES. For sale low. MARVIN & CO., 265 B'dway, and 271 Chestnut-st., Phila.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Ask for the Latest Styles.—Impératrice Chignon, Chignon Pompadour, and the Persian Twist, &c., at G. BASTET, No. 329 Canal-st. For sale 50 gross of all the old styles. Coils, &c., at a sacrifice.

Wigs, Toupees and Ornamental Hair, Hair Dye and Dyeing at BATCHELOR'S, 16 Bond-st.

MARRIED.

CARTER—THOMAS.—On Wednesday, Feb. 7, at the residence of William P. Driver, Mott Haven, by Rev. Dr. Draper, of Harlem, ABRAHAM CARTER, late of Texas, and MIRIAM REBECCA, the youngest daughter of the late Daniel Thomas, of this city. No cards.

JENNESS—PEASE.—On Friday, Feb. 9, at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. JOHN S. JENNESS and Miss MARY E., daughter of Wm. J. Pease, Esq., all of this city.

DIED.

ARMSTRONG.—At Baltimore, on Tuesday, Feb. 6, Mrs. MARY ARMSTRONG, relict of the late Major Horatio G. Armstrong.

BELL.—At Harlem, on Saturday, Feb. 10, JOHN BELL, in the 79th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from St. Andrew's Church, corner of 4th-av. and 127th-st., this (Sunday) afternoon at 4 o'clock.

BROOKS.—On Friday, Feb. 9, suddenly, of typhoid pneumonia, FRANCES B. BROOKS, wife of Samuel R. Brooks, and daughter of the late Hon. Asa Clapp, of Portland, Me.

Her remains will be taken East for interment.

HOLT.—At Bloomfield, N. J., on Thursday, Feb. 8, by accident to Bloomfield train, MILTON B. HOLT, son of Warren Holt.

The funeral will take place at the Presbyterian Church at Montclair, N. J., on Sunday, Feb. 11, at 10½ A. M.

California papers please copy.

LENT.—At his late residence, No. 141 Elliot-place, Brooklyn, MORTIMER LENT, son of the late John A. Lent, in the 52d year of his age.

The friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his nephew, Mortimer L. Earle, on Tuesday, the 13th inst., at 2 P. M. without further notice.

WALLACE.—On Friday morning, Feb. 9, WM. WALLACE, aged 66 years.

The friends are invited to attend the funeral on Sunday at 1 o'clock, from No. 188 Monroe-st.

WOODRUFF.—On Thursday evening, Feb. 8, FLORA R., wife of Valentine S. Woodruff, and eldest daughter of Oliver C. Putnam, aged 25 years and 6 months.

Friends of the family, and those of Amos Woodruff, are requested to attend the funeral services at Trinity Church on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE TRIBUTE BOOK,
A RECORD OF THE MUNIFICENCE,
SELF-SACRIFICE, AND PATRIOTISM,
OF THE
AMERICAN PEOPLE,
IN DEFENCE OF THEIR INTEGRITY AS A NATION,
DURING THE WAR FOR THE UNION.
BY FRANK B. GOODRICH,
Author of "The Court of Napoleon," &c.

ILLUSTRATED FROM DESIGNS BY THE FOLLOWING ARTISTS:
Darley, Nast, Whitney, Cary, Hitchcock, Penn, White, Hogan, Stephens, Hennessy, Howard, Howland, Shearman, Hoebstein, Billings, Will, Hoppin, Hows, McNevin, Chapman, McLenan, Lumley, Wand, Bytinge, Herrick.

TRIBUTES TO THE "TRIBUTE BOOK."

The publishers have received the following:

FROM ANDREW JOHNSON, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

"The information contained in the TRIBUTE BOOK is of great interest, and the beautiful manner in which it is bound is highly creditable to the enterprise and success of your efforts as publishers."

FROM HON. JOHN BIGELOW, UNITED STATES MINISTER IN PARIS.

"Your TRIBUTE BOOK is a beautiful and precious monument of patriotism.

"I doubt if the world has ever witnessed such a demonstration of warm-hearted devotion to country and humanity as Mr. Goodrich has so conveniently embalmed.

"It will be henceforth, I hope forever, one of the ornaments of the library of this Legation."

FROM JOHN BRIGHT, M. P.

ROCHDALE, 15th Nov., 1865.

"DEAR SIRS: I write to thank you for remembering me and for sending me your handsome work, the TRIBUTE BOOK, the great record of the wonderful doings of your people during your great struggle. I think no other nation can produce such a record of patriotic efforts and sacrifices in any cause, and it will remain forever a matter of pride for your children in future times.

FROM MRS. ABRAHAM LINCOLN, CHICAGO.

"It will always be retained and cherished in the family with grateful feelings. A faithful illustration of the generosity and gratitude of our country toward the patriotic soldiers who so nobly fought in our defence."

The New-York *Evening Post* says:
"It is the story of seventy millions of dollars."

The Boston *Journal* says:
"It is full of interest, beauty and real splendor."

The New-York *Herald* says:
"In many eyes the book doth share the glory."

"The Philadelphia *Bulletin* says:
"It is absolutely magnificent."

The New-York *Independent* says:
"It is a volume of exceeding splendor."

The Philadelphia *Telegraph* says:
"It is a tribute to American generosity."

The New-York *Tribune* says:
"It is a romance in interest and history in facts."

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* says:
"It is intensely interesting and thrilling."

The Boston *Traveller* says:
"It defies flattery and competition."

The Philadelphia *North American* says:
"It gives prominence to glorious facts."

The Boston *Commonwealth* says:
"It is a noble roll of honor."

The Philadelphia *Press* says:
"It will be the literary ornament of every fireside."

The Boston *Saturday Gazette* says:
"It is a rare and wonderful record."

The Boston *Congregationalist* says:
"It is a noble testimony to Christian patriotism."

The *Publishers' Circular and Literary Gazette* says:
"It is a trophy of the book-making art."

The Boston *Transcript* says:
"It is most desirable to own and prize."

The New-York *Evangelist* says:
"It is well worth the price asked for it."

The New-York *Observer* says:
"It was fitting that the story of those who at home sustained the Government in its life-struggle should be put on lasting record. Not they only who go to the battle-field are the defenders and saviours of their country. The women and the men who give their labor, their time and their money to the cause, who work and pray and send, who think of the sick and wounded and dying, and supply the hospitals and camps with food and medicines and *the bread of life*, these are entitled to the grateful memories of posterity, and the hearty commendations of their compatriots. It was a happy thought to embalm these patriotic works in one magnificent volume, a record of the voluntary offerings of the American people to the cause of their beloved country in the hour of its deadly peril."

The TRIBUTE BOOK is prepared with fidelity and impartiality, and the result is honorable to the philanthropic and religious character of the people. The mechanical execution challenges criticism. A large quarto, on the purest paper, combining elegance with durability, it is in all these respects, and every other, worthy of the illustrious object it is designed to commemorate. As it is published only by subscription, we doubt not that it will for many years to come be the crowning ornament and treasure of thousands of patriotic households in our happy land, rejoicing in peace and the restoration of a disturbed and beloved union."

THE TRIBUTE BOOK contains five hundred and twenty pages royal octavo, printed on fine tinted paper, and is illustrated by one hundred and fifty engravings. It is bound in Turkey morocco, gilt edges and sides, in the best style of workmanship. The book is sold EXCLUSIVELY BY SUBSCRIPTION, at the reasonable price of TWENTY DOLLARS.

DERBY & MILLER,
PUBLISHERS,
NO. 5 SPRUCE-ST., NEW-YORK.

NEW EDITIONS!—THE PICTORIAL DOUble numbers, for January and February of the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, with PHYSIOGNOMY, ETHNOLOGY, PHYSIOLOGY and PSYCHOLOGY now ready. 20 cents each, or $2 a year. Address FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

WENDELL PHILLIPS, HENRY WARD BEECHER, and WM. LLOYD GARRISON will speak in the Brooklyn Academy of Music on "National Affairs," before the Brooklyn Fraternity. WENDELL PHILLIPS, TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 13. HENRY WARD BEECHER, TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 20. WM. LLOYD GARRISON, TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 27. Tickets for the three lectures, $1 25; with reserved seats $2; single admission, 50 cents. For sale at Dyas & Co., No. 246 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

CHEAPEST BOOK STORE IN THE WORLD.—Immense prices paid for old books. 10,000 albums, Bibles, &c., at our price; 10,000 books architecture, medicine, &c., at your price; 500,000 stereoscopic views, &c., at any price. Catalogues free.
LEGGAT BROTHERS, No. 113 Nassau-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THIRTEEN Directors of the Sixth-av. Railroad Company will be held at the depot, 6th-av., corner of 43d-st., on TUESDAY, Feb. 13, from 12 to 3 P. M.
HENRY S. MOORE, Secretary.

FOR SALE—A COMPLETE FILE OF THE NEW-York Times, in perfect order, from Jan. 1, 1861, to the present time, including the Sunday edition. Address SUBSCRIPTION CLERK, *New-York Times Office.*

ADDRESS POLLAK & SON—MEERSCHAUM manufacturers, No. 692 Broadway, near 4th-st. Pipes and cigar-holders, cut, mounted and repaired.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

SUNDAY EVENING LECTURES.—THE New-York Unitarian Association will give a course of eight Sunday Evening Lectures, at the Cooper Institute, beginning each evening at 7½ o'clock. Sixth lecture, Feb. 11—*The Holy Spirit*, by Rev. SAM'L OSGOOD, D. D. Seats free.

PILGRIM BAPTIST CHURCH.—PREACHing during the month as follows: Feb. 11, by Rev. MALACHI TAYLOR; Feb. 18 and 25, by Rev. GEORGE LORIMER, of Louisville, Ky.

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, 34TH-ST.—Preaching SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ by Rev. M. D. C. CRAWFORD; and at 7½ P. M. Rev. T. F. HILDRETH will preach a sermon on the death of Mrs. J. W. AUTEN.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

NEW CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

The following arrangements have been made for the present, by committees appointed at a recent meeting of persons friendly to forming a New Congregational Church:

Public worship every Sabbath morning at 10½ o'clock, and evening at 7½, in the Church in 41st-st., near 6th-av. Preaching by Rev. LYMAN ABBOTT.

Sunday-school in the afternoon at 2¼ o'clock; Bible-class at the same hour.

Lecture and Conference on Friday evening, at 8 o'clock, followed by a meeting at 8¾ for Congregational Singing.

All interested in such a movement are invited to attend any of the services, or to communicate with Mr. Abbott, at the study connected with the Church, on Monday evenings, or with either of the following gentlemen:

DR. JAMES L. LITTLE,
LORENZO HIGGINS,
JAMES M. COBURN,
WILLIAM McDERMOTT,
REV. MILTON BADGER, D. D.,
SAMUEL HOLMES,
AUSTIN ABBOTT,
REV. JOSEPH D. HULL,
BENJ. VAUGHAN ABBOTT,
WM. C. BUNN.

NEW-YORK, January, 1866.

CHRISTIAN UNION.—THE FIRST OF A series of meetings to be held in Brooklyn, under the auspices of the Christian Union Association, will take place at 7½ o'clock SUNDAY EVENING, the 11th inst., in the Church of the Messiah, Green-av., corner Clermont, (Rev. GEORGE H. THRALL's.) Rev. T. S. VERMILYE, D. D., Pastor of the Collegiate Dutch Church, New-York; Rev. JOHN COTTON SMITH, D. D., Rector of the Church of the Ascension, New-York, and others will make addresses. All members of the various branches of the Church of Christ are invited to attend.

RELIGIOUS DISCUSSION CONTINUED between a Roman Catholic and Spiritualist—Messrs. O'DOUAI and CHANEY. *Was Jesus Christ the Son of God, as Taught by Orthodoxy?* is the important subject at 3 P. M. on SUNDAY, at No. 814 Broadway. A free meeting at 10½ A. M. A bright spirit will speak through Mrs. COLES at 7½ P. M. Public circles at 3 and 7½ P. M. daily.

MEDICAL DISCUSSION AT METROPOLITAN Hall, No. 95 6th-av. near 8th-st. every SUNDAY EVENING. Dr. TRALL and his associates will undertake to show that Hygeo-Therapy, which they teach and practice, and which rejects all drug medicines, is the true medical science. At 3 P. M. Dr. FINNLEY will show that the God of Spiritualism is the God of Philosophy and Science.

CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION—EAST 14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music. A series of Sunday Evening Discourses will be delivered (D. V.) in this Church by the following distinguished clergymen: Rev. Dr. WASHBURN, Rector of Calvary Church, Feb. 25; Rev. WILLIAM F. MORGAN, D. D., Rector of St. Thomas Church, Feb. 11; Rev. Dr. CANFIELD, of Brooklyn, Feb. 18.

MADISON-AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Corner of 29th-st., Rev. Dr. KREBS, Pastor. SABBATH AFTERNOON, practical discourses on *Certain Difficulties in Experimental Religion.* Fourth lecture, SUNDAY AFTERNOON, Feb. 11, at 3½ o'clock, *Regeneration; and its Evidences.*

CALVARY CHAPEL, 23D-ST., EAST OF 3d-av.—Rev. HENRY A. NEELY will preach in this chapel SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock; and a collection will be made in behalf of the new "*Free Episcopal Chapel*" on 3d-av., corner 70th-st., Rev. J. TUTTLE SMITH, pastor.

REV. J. L. HODGE, D. D., WILL ADDRESS the Teachers' Association of the Baptist Sunday-school Union, in the Laight-street Baptist Church, corner of Laight and Varick sts., MONDAY EVENING, Feb 12, at 7½ o'clock. All Baptist Ministers and Sunday-school Teachers are invited to attend.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINERS' CHURCH AND MISSIONS.—Preaching on SUNDAY, the 10th inst., corner of Catharine and Madison sts., at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M.; also, corner of Dover and Water sts. at 3 P. M., and at No. 27 Greenwich-st. at 3 P. M. All seats free.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH—Corner of Downing-st., Rev. DAY K. LEE, Pastor. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject for SUNDAY EVENING: *The Wonderful Lamp.* Readings by Mr. P. C. HARRIOT in this church on MONDAY EVENING, 12th inst., at 8 o'clock.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between 2d and 3d avs.—"The Band of United Brethren," under the direction of SAMUEL HALSTED, Esq., will conduct the services in this church on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., 3 and 7 P. M. An earnest and cordial invitation is given to all to attend. Seats free.

SECOND ADVENT AND FUTURE LIFE FOR THE RIGHTEOUS ONLY.—Preaching, SUNDAY, at Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway, by Elder W. S. CAMPBELL, at 10½ A. M. Subject—*The Doctrine of the Kingdom of God, implying the Sleep of the Dead.* At 3 P. M.—*The True Ground of Man's Immortality.* Seats free.

REV. DR. MORGAN, RECTOR OF ST. Thomas' Church, will preach (D. V.) in the Church of the Redemption, East 14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music, on SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 11. Services at 7½ o'clock. Collection in aid of the Church. Seats free. Usual services in the MORNING, at 10½ o'clock.

AT THE W. M. CHURCH OF THE PILGRIMS, West 48th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., there is a blessed revival in progress. Rev. C. C. GOSS will preach on SUNDAY at 10½. At 7½ P. M preaching by the pastor, Rev. S. A. BAKER. Seats free; cordial invitation extended to all.

A SERMON BY REV. DR. TYNG, ON the life and labors of the late Rev. Lot Jones, D. D., for more than thirty years pastor of the Free Church of the Epiphany, in this City, will be delivered in the Church of the Ascension, corner 5th-av. and 10th-st., on SUNDAY (to-morrow) EVENING, the 11th inst.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—No. 161 5th-av., corner 22d-st. Free lecture at the rooms on WEDNESDAY EVENING next, at 8 o'clock, by Rev. Dr. WM. ADAMS. Subject—*Rome and its Catacombs.* The public are invited. Young men's Bible class on Thursday, 8 P. M.

LECTURE FOR THE JEWS IN THE Court Room, corner 7th-av. and 22d-st., by Rev. CHARLES S. LITTLE, on SUNDAY, at 7½ P. M., and Free Episcopal services in Continental Hall, corner 8th-av. and 34th-st., at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M., Rev. WM. WARDLAW officiating. All are invited; seats free.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN Association, Rev. HOWARD CROSBY, D. D., will preach to young men at the Rooms No. 161 5th-av., corner 22d-st., to-morrow (SUNDAY) evening at 7½ o'clock. Young men, non-attendants at churches are invited.

BROOKLYN SOCIETY OF THE NEW CHURCH.—(Swedenborgian.)—Lecture THIS EVENING by Rev. J. C. AGER, at the Polytechnic Institute, Livingston-st., near Court. Subject—*The Prevailing Theories of the Creation*, at 7½. Seats free. Morning service at 11 o'clock, at the same place.

SPIRITUAL MEETING AT LAMARTINE HALL—Corner of 29th-st. and 8th-av. A circle at 10½ A. M. Dr. McFADDEN will be present, who is an excellent test medium. Conference at 3 P. M., and lecture at 7½ P. M.

THE SPIRITUAL LYCEUM, CORNER 23d-st. and Broadway, will be opened SUNDAY, Feb. 11 at 7½ P. M. Discourse by HORACE DRESSER, LL.D. Subject—*Paternoster of the Prayer-book.* Text, Matt. chap. vi., 9-13, translated from the Greek.

MEMORIAL CHURCH — HAMMOND-ST., corner Waverley-place.—Rev. M. T. TRACY will preach morning and afternoon, and Rev. J. B. CAMPBELL, to the young, evening. Services 10½, 3½ and 7½. Seats free.

REV. DR. TYNG, RECTOR OF ST. George's Church, will preach a commemorative sermon on the late Rev. Lot Jones, D. D., in the Church of the Ascension, 10th-st. and 5th-av., on SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 11, at 7½ o'clock.

JOHN-STREET M.E.CHURCH.—PREACHing on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and at 7 P. M., by Rev. R. C. PUTNEY, Pastor. Class Meeting and Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and at 2 P. M. Seats free. Strangers are cordially invited to attend.

MRS. BULLENE DISCOURSES AT Hope Chapel, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Subjects—*Christianity and Infidelity; Elective Franchise, White and Black; Opinions of Spirit Patriots, Abraham, &c.* Seats free. Conference at 3 o'clock.

SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, NEAR 3d-av.—Preaching in the morning at 10½ A. M. by Rev. CHARLES FLETCHER. Sacrament in the afternoon at 3 P. M., and preaching in the evening by Rev. GEORGE W. COLLARD.

MADISON-AV. BAPTIST CHURCH, CORner 31st-st.—The next in the series of sermons on the Church will be preached SUNDAY EVENING, by Rev. C. B. CRANE, of Hartford. Subject—*The Spiritual Constitution of the Church.*

EPISCOPAL FREE CHURCH OF THE HOLY MARTYRS, Forsyth-st., near New Canal, Rev. JAS. MILLETT, Pastor. On SUNDAY EVENING, Rev. Mr. BARNES, Assistant Minister of St. Peter's Church, will preach.

REV. W. H. PENDLETON WILL PREACH in Fifty-third-st. Baptist Church, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M.—*Judgments Suspended while Mercy Pleads*; at 7½ EVENING—*The Brazen Serpent*, followed by ordinance of baptism.

AT EBBITT HALL, NO. 55 WEST 33D-ST., A. T. FOSS will advocate the truth and rationality of spiritualism on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. At 7½ P. M. the "Tree of Old Theology" will be severely shaken and tested by its fruit. Seats free.

ELD. MILES GRANT WILL PREACH three times on SABBATH, in the Advent Meeting-house, No. 108 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Meeting every EVENING next week. Public are invited to attend.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—PREACHing in the Church of the Puritans, Union-square, by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. CHEEVER, SABBATH MORNING and EVENING. Also, preaching each evening in the week in the Lecture-room, at 8 o'clock, except Saturday.

ST. CLEMENT'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH—Amity-st., near Macdougal, Rev. T. A. EATON Rector. Divine service every SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock and in the Evening at 7½ o'clock.

BOYS' AND GIRLS' MEETING AT UNION Hall, 12th-st., near Av. C, on SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock, P. M.; interesting speakers will address the meeting. Preaching every Sabbath at 10½ A. M., by Rev. S. O. KEELER.

CHRISTIANITY AND REFORM IS THE subject of Rev. E. G. BROOKS' fifth discourse on the relations of Christianity to life, at the 20th-st. Universalist Church, west of 6th-av., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, Feb. 11, at 3 o'clock. Morning service at 10½.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH—28TH-ST., NEAR Broadway. Services LORD'S DAY, Feb. 11, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by URBAN C. BREWER. Subject for the Morning—*The Heavenly Country.* For the Evening—*Salvation, not Destruction.*

REV. SAMUEL B. BELL, D. D., WILL preach (D. V.) in the 50th-st. Presbyterian Church, between Broadway and 8th-av., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Morning subject—*Charity.* Evening subject—*Judas Iscariot.*

CHRIST'S SECOND COMING.—BISHOP SNOW, of Mount Zion, will preach in Jones' Hall, No. [illegible] Broadway, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*As it was in the days of Noah.*

BEEKMAN HILL M. E. CHURCH, 50TH-st., east of 2d-av.—Rev. J. E. SEARLES, of New-Haven, will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday-School and Bible-Class at 2 P. M. Seats free.

REV. GEO. W. BURNHAM, OF MASS., preaches THIS AFTERNOON at 3, and EVENING at 7½ o'clock, in Messiah Church, in [illegible], between 11th and 12th sts. Services also at 10½ A. M. Seats free.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF OUR LORD, southwest corner of 6th-av. and 34th-st. SUNDAY services (in small hall) at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Seats free. Rev. GEO. W. STEWART, Pastor.

NORTH BAPTIST CHURCH—CORNER Christopher and Bedford sts., Rev. A. [illegible], Pastor. Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st.—The religious services of this institution will be held in their new chapel on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Singing by a choir of 300 children.

DR. MARSH WILL PREACH ON TEMPERANCE, on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, in the First Church, in Orange, (Rev. Mr. HOYT,) N. J.

FIRST FREE WILL BAPTIST CHURCH, 17th-st. west of 6th-av.—Preaching next SABBATH by the Pastor, Rev. J. P. NUTTING, at 10½ A. M.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Feb. 10, 1866.

[illegible] U.S.6s,5-20s C.'62	102⅝	700 Erie Railroad......	78¼
[illegible] U.S.6s,5-20s.C.'64	102⅜	50 do	78⅝
[illegible] U.S.6s,5-20s.C.'65	102⅝	100 do b30	78⅜
[illegible] Tr. Notes,7 3-10s. First Series....	99⅞	200 do s10	78
[illegible] do ....2d Ser.	99⅞	200 do	78⅝
[illegible] do ....Th'd Ser.	99⅞	300 do	78⅝
[illegible] do ....Small	99⅞	500 do	78⅜
[illegible] U. S. 6s, 1 yr. Cer. New Issue....	98¼	100 do s60	78
2,000 Tenn. 6s, '68....	89	100 do	77
[illegible] Tenn. 6s, '90....	89	100 Erie Railway Pr...	81
[illegible] Missouri 6s....	78¼	100 Hud. R. R....	100⅛
[illegible] Mo. 6s, issued to Pacific R.....	77	400 Reading R.....	100
[illegible] Brooklyn City 6s, Water Loan....	92	200 do b10	100
15,000 Ohio & M.Cer....	24¼	200 do	99⅞
1,000 N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76.	100	500 do s10	99⅞
[illegible] Erie 2d M. '79....	100	300 do c	99⅞
[illegible] Harlem 1st M....	98	50 do	100⅛
[illegible] Mich. So.S.F.Bs.	[illegible]	23 Stonington R.....	110
[illegible] Hud.R. S.F.Bs	[illegible]	200 Mich. Cen. R.....	102
[illegible] Gal.&C.1stM.Ex.	97	100 do	102¼
[illegible] Mechanics' Bank..	114	75 M. S. & N. I.....c	68⅜
[illegible] Bank of Commerce.	104⅛	100 do	68⅜
[illegible] Fourth N. Bk....	97⅞	800 do	68⅜
[illegible] Metropol. Bank...	121½	100 do s10	68⅜
[illegible] Continental Bank..	96	200 do b30	68⅜
[illegible] do	96⅜	200 do	68⅜
200 Penn. Coal Co....	158⅜	100 do s60	67⅞
500 Cumb. Coal Pr....	44⅜	100 do ....2d call	68⅜
[illegible] Quick. Min. Co....	41⅝	500 Ill. Central R.....	113
[illegible] Mariposa Min....	12⅝	1400 Cleve. & Pitts.....	79⅜
[illegible] West. Union Tel...	54	400 do c	79⅜
[illegible] Mariposa Pref....	17	100 do s15	79⅜
[illegible] Pac. Mail S. S. Co.	190	100 do s60	79⅜
100 do s60	190	100 do s30	79⅜
100 Pac. M. S. Scrip....	170	100 Chic. & N. W.....s60	27
[illegible] N. Y. Cen....	88	200 do	27⅜
[illegible] do b30	88⅜	700 do	27⅜
[illegible] do b30	88	100 Chi. & N. W. Pr....	54⅜
[illegible] do s60	87⅞	200 do	54⅜
[illegible] do b3	88	100 do	54⅜
[illegible] do b30	88⅞	100 do ....2d call	54⅜
[illegible] Chic. & Alt. P.....	119	100 do	54⅜
100 do	119⅛	400 Cleve. & Tol....	106⅜
[illegible] do s20	119	200 Chi. & R. I.....	101⅜
100 Chi. B. & Q.....	112	100 do b30	101⅜
		150 P., F.W. & C.....	92⅜
		700 do	92⅜
		500 do s10	92
		100 do ....2d call	91⅞
		20 Del., Lack. & W....	141

1 O'CLOCK BOARD.

$13,000 U.S.6s,5-20s C'64	103	100 M. S. & N. I. R. s10	68⅜
200 Erie Railroad....	77⅞	100 Chic. & R. I.....	101⅜
200 Reading R.....	99⅞	1200 P., Ft. W. & C.....	91⅝
100 Ill. Cen. R.....	112⅝	500 do s30	91
100 do s60	112	200 do	91⅜
100 do	113		

2½ O'CLOCK BOARD.

$12,000 US.6s,5-20s.C.'62	102⅝	200 Reading R.....	99⅞
10,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40s.C.	94⅛	100 Mich. Cen. R.....	101⅝
5,000 Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s First Series....	99⅞	300 Mich. S. & N. I. s10	68⅜
8,000 do...Sec. Ser.	99⅞	100 Ill. Cen. R.....	112⅜
5,000 Tenn. 6s, '90....	89	35 do	112⅛
1,000 Virginia 6s....	65	400 Cleve. & Pitts.....	79⅜
100 Quick. Min. Co....	40⅝	100 Chic. & N.W.....	27⅜
100 do	40⅝	600 Chi. & R. I.....	101⅜
100 Mariposa Min....	12⅝	300 P., Ft. & Chi.....s10	91⅜
100 N. Y. Central....	88	100 do	91⅜
100 do s10	88	100 Chi. & Alt. Pr.....	119
300 Erie R.....	77⅞	100 do	120
500 do s10	77⅝	25 do	118⅜
200 Hud. R. R.....	100⅜	10 do	118⅜

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100 Erie R.....	78⅜	100 Mar. Mining Co. s3	12⅛
200 do b3	78⅜	100 Reading R.....b3	100⅛
100 do s3	78⅜	300 Chic. & Rk. Is.....	101⅜
100 do	78⅛	100 Chi. & N. W.....b3	27⅜
100 Mich.S. & N. I.....s3	68⅜	100 Chi. & N. W. P.....s3	54⅜
200 do c	68⅜	200 do	54⅜
500 Cleve. & Pitts.....	79⅜	100 do	54⅜
500 do s5	79⅛	200 do	54⅜
200 do b3	79⅜	100 do b3	54⅜
400 do c	79⅞	100 P., F.W. & C.....s3	92⅜
200 do b5	78⅞	100 do	92⅜

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

200 Schuylkill Coal....	19	1000 Clev. & P.....	79⅜
200 Maryland A. Coal....	15⅞	200 do s5	79⅜
100 Mariposa Min....	12	200 do b3	79⅜
400 New-York Cen....	87⅜	200 do	79⅜
100 do s3	87⅜	400 do s10	79⅜
300 Erie Railroad....b3	77⅞	200 do b4	79⅜
400 do	77⅝	100 do s3	79⅜
200 do c	77⅝	500 do s5	79⅜
1000 Reading R.....b10	99⅞	100 Ill. Cen. R.....	113
200 do c	99⅞	100 Chic. & R. Is.....	101⅜
300 Mich. S. & N. I. R.....c	68⅜	100 do s10	101⅜
500 do	68⅜	100 do	101⅜
100 do b3	68⅜	300 Chi. & N. W. Pf.....	54⅜
200 do	68⅜	200 do b10	54⅜
100 P.,F.W.&C.....	91⅞	300 do s3	54⅜

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100 Mariposa Min....b3	12⅛	100 M. So. & N. I.....	68⅜
100 N. Y. Cen....s3	88	100 do s3	68⅜
100 do	88⅜	200 Clev. & Pitts.....s3	79⅜
200 Erie R.....	77⅞	100 Chi. & R. I.....	101⅜
100 do	77⅝	100 do b10	101⅜
100 Hud. Riv. R.....	100⅜	100 do	101⅜
200 Reading R.....s3	99⅞	100 Chi. & N. W.....b3	27⅜

SATURDAY, Feb. 10—P. M.

The large California arrival of gold last night—including half a million of dollars to the Treasury Office from the San Francisco Customs—and the impression in the Gold Room that the Government is again a seller, caused Gold to decline this forenoon from 139⅜ to 138⅝ ₩ cent. The market looked weak through the forenoon. The Foreign Exchanges left off 107@107⅛ on London for standard bills. The shipments of Gold and Silver bars by the day's steamer for Europe are $363,000, making with the *Java's* shipments on Wednesday, $727,000. The market for Money to-day was steady; no large business in loans to brokers; the rule of the street 6 ₩ cent., with exceptions to leading firms at 5 ₩ cent. The Government Securities were firm on the new 5-20s, and a small fraction easier on the old 5-20s, some moderate parcels of which have been sent from London on speculation. The prices for 1862s, 1864s and 1865s are now within an eighth of one per cent. of each other, for the first time since the 1865s were issued in November. The Railway speculation at the Stock Exchange opened at about the figures of Friday night, and the market through the day was fairly steady, the demand rather firm than otherwise at the going rates. At four o'clock the following quotations were made as compared with Friday afternoon:

	Fri.	Satur.		Fri.	Satur.
U. S. 10-40s....	94⅛	94⅛	Northwest....	27⅛	27⅜
U. S. 5-20s....	102⅝	102⅝	N. West Pref....	54⅜	54⅜
U. S. 7.30s....	99⅞	99⅞	Rock Island....	101⅜	101⅜
N. Y. Central....	87⅞	88⅛	Fort Wayne....	92⅜	91⅝
Erie....	78⅛	77⅝	Cumb'land Coal.	44	44⅜
Hudson....	100⅛	100⅛	Quicksilver....	40⅝	41
Reading....	100	99⅞	Mariposa....	12	12⅛
Mich. Southern....	68⅜	68⅜	Canton....	43⅛	43⅛
Illinois Central....	115	112⅜	Ohio Certificates	24⅛	24⅜
Pittsburgh....	79⅜	79⅜	American Gold.	139⅜	138⅝
Prairie du Chien	95	95	Bills on London.	107⅛	107⅛

The following bids were made for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York........	110	Hanover........	108
Merchants'........	110	Irving........	108
Mechanics'........	112	Metropolitan........	121
Union........	116	Citizens'........	120
America........	136	People's........	112
Phenix........	96	Shoe and Leather....	102
Tradesmen's........	130	Corn Exchange....	108
Merchants' Exch'ge..	106	Continental........	96
Leather Manufac'rs'.	180	St. Nicholas........	99
State of New York..	106	Marine........	140
Commerce........	104	Commonwealth........	100
Mechs' Bk'g Asso'n..	105	Atlantic........	105
Broadway........	225	Importers' & Traders'	98
American Exchange.	114	Park........	145
Pacific........	165	Manufac. & Merch'ts.	100
Chatham........	130	N.Y. Nation'l Ex. B'k.	114
Bank of Republic....	108	Fourth National....	97⅜
Bank of N. America..	106		

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883......	91½	Alton & T. H. 1st M....	90
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76....	100	Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	77
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76 con....	97⅛	Chi. & N. W. S. F.....	87
Erie 1st M., '68....	99⅜	Chi. & N. W. Int. B.....	80
Erie 7s, 2d mort., '79....	101⅜	Tol. & Wab. 1st M.....	86
Erie 7s, 4th mort. 1880....	[illegible]	Tol. & Wab. 1st M. Ex	86
Erie 7s, 5th mort. 1888..	92⅜	N. J. Central 1st M.....	99
Buf. N. Y. & E. 1st M. '77	92⅜	N. J. Central 2d M.....	102
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M. '69....	[illegible]	Pitts.,Ft.W.& Ch.1st M	99
Hud. R. 7s, 2ds. S.F. '85.	100	Pitts.,Ft.W.& Ch. 2d M.	96
Hud. R. 7s, conv., '67....	96	Cleve & Pitts. 2d Mort.	92⅜
Harlem 6s, '68....	93	Cleve. & P. 4th mort....	71
Mich. Cen. 8 p. c. '69-'72.	112	Miss. & Mo. L. G. 1st M	47
Mich. C. new 1st M. '82.	110	Chic. & Al. 1st M.....	92⅜
Chi. B. & Q. 8 p. c. 1sts.	109	Ohio & Miss. 1st mort....	80
Mich. So. 7 p. c. 2ds....	87	Peninsula R. R. bonds..	75
N. Ind. Gosh. Line '68..	91	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.....	80
Mich.S.& N.I.S.F. 7 ₩ c.	93⅜		

The movements in provisions in Milwaukee, week ending with Feb. 6, Messrs. GEO. I. JONES & Co. notice thus:

The Provision Market during the week ending this noon has been quieter than usual. Until within the past two days the demand was very sluggish, and the transactions comparatively small. Since then, however, the improvement in other markets has caused a lively inquiry at full prices, but the business has been checked by the unwillingness of packers to sell freely. Mess pork continues the leading article. English cuts have been in fair demand, but the manufacture of that style of meats has not increased. The arrivals of hogs have fallen off largely, and prices close fully 50c. ₩ hundred higher. Many of the receivers assert that the receipts from this time will continue light, and that the season is very near its close. The present indications would induce the belief that the season's packing will not exceed the number we mentioned in our last weekly review, 85,000 head; but should this figure be reached, and the weight, as has been estimated, prove 20 per cent. heavier than last year, the total number of pounds packed in this city will not be much short of last year, as it would only require 90,000 at 235 pounds average net to equal the 107,000 packed last Winter, when the average weight net was only 197 pounds. The Hog packing to date, including the Hogs on hand, is estimated at about 67,000. At this date last year the season had about closed. The receipts of Hogs reported for the past 24 hours sum up 794 Dressed against 570 Dressed for the same time last year. The receipts reported for past week aggregate 106 Live and 5,072 Dressed, against 1,173 Dressed for the same time last year. We quote Live Hogs nominal at $9 25@$9 75 gross and Dressed [illegible]@$11 25 for good averages. The sales of Mess Pork include about 600 bbls., principally at $26@26 50, closing with buyers at the outside price. Thin Mess to the extent of 200 bbls. has sold at $25 50@$26. Clear Pork is nominal at $28@$28 50. Prime Mess is [illegible] and nominal at $23. Extra Prime has sold at [illegible], but is now held at $19. Pickled Hams have ruled quiet but steady at 15c.@15½c. Dry Salted Shoulders have been dull at 10½c., packed. Lard has [illegible] been offered very freely; small sales of Prime Lard have been made at 16¼c.@16½c.; the moderate quantity offering to-day is held at 16½c.@16¾c.; No. 1 Lard is [illegible] and scarce at 15¼c.@16c. Grease sells at 13c.@14c. Cumberland Middles cannot be bought under 13½c.@14c., and Short Rib Middles under 14½c.@15c. Rough Sides could probably be bought at 14c., cured and packed. Freight on Provisions to New-York, all rail, 80c. ₩ 100 lbs.; to Boston, 85c.

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $3,968,734 22; for Customs, $938,000; on account of Loan, $100,000; Coin Certificates, $492,200. Payments, $2,081,849 12. Balance, $89,835,878 38.

MONEY ORDER OFFICES.

Money Sent without Danger of Loss.

Money orders can be obtained at the New-York Post-office upon any of the following Money-order Post-offices in the United States:

Office.	County.	State.
Mobile	Mobile	Alabama.
Little Rock	Pulaski	Arkansas.
Los Angeles	Los Angeles	California.
Marysville	Yuba	California.
Nevada City	Nevada	California.
Sacramento City	Sacramento	California.
San Francisco	San Francisco	California.
San Jose	Santa Clara	California.
Sonora	Tuolumne	California.
Stockton	San Joaquin	California.
Denver City	Arapahoe	Colorado Territ'y.
Mountain City	Gilpin	Colorado Territ'y.
Bridgeport	Fairfield	Connecticut.
Danbury	Fairfield	Connecticut.
Derby	New-Haven	Connecticut.
Guilford	New-Haven	Connecticut.
Hartford	Hartford	Connecticut.
Litchfield	Litchfield	Connecticut.
Middletown	Middlesex	Connecticut.
New-Britain	Hartford	Connecticut.
New-Haven	New-Haven	Connecticut.
New-London	New-London	Connecticut.
New-Milford	Litchfield	Connecticut.
Norwalk	Fairfield	Connecticut.
Norwich	New-London	Connecticut.
Putnam	Windham	Connecticut.
Rockville	Tolland	Connecticut.
Thompsonville	Hartford	Connecticut.
Waterbury	New-Haven	Connecticut.
West Killingly	Windham	Connecticut.
West Meriden	New-Haven	Connecticut.
Willimantic	Windham	Connecticut.
Delaware City	New-Castle	Delaware.
Dover	Kent	Delaware.
Wilmington	New-Castle	Delaware.
Washington	Washington	Dist. of Columbia.
Key West	Monroe	Florida.
Savannah	Chatham	Georgia.
Aledo	Mercer	Illinois.
Alton	Madison	Illinois.
Aurora	Kane	Illinois.
Belleville	St. Clair	Illinois.
Bloomington	McLean	Illinois.
Cairo	Alexander	Illinois.
Canton	Fulton	Illinois.
Carlinville	Macoupin	Illinois.
Carlyle	Clinton	Illinois.
Centralia	Marion	Illinois.
Champaign	Champaign	Illinois.
Chicago	Cook	Illinois.
Danville	Vermillion	Illinois.
Decatur	Macon	Illinois.
Dixon	Lee	Illinois.
Elgin	Kane	Illinois.
Freeport	Stephenson	Illinois.
Galena	Jo Daviess	Illinois.
Galesburgh	Knox	Illinois.
Geneseo	Henry	Illinois.
Jacksonville	Morgan	Illinois.
Joliet	Will	Illinois.
Kankakee Depot	Kankakee	Illinois.
Lacon	Marshall	Illinois.
Macomb	McDonough	Illinois.
Monmouth	Warren	Illinois.
Mount Vernon	Jefferson	Illinois.
Olney	Richmond	Illinois.
Ottawa	La Salle	Illinois.
Paris	Edgar	Illinois.
Peoria	Peoria	Illinois.
Pontiac	Livingston	Illinois.
Princeton	Bureau	Illinois.
Quincy	Adams	Illinois.
Rockford	Winnebago	Illinois.
Rock Island	Rock Island	Illinois.
Shawneetown	Gallatin	Illinois.
Shelbyville	Shelby	Illinois.
Springfield	Sangamon	Illinois.
Sycamore	De Kalb	Illinois.
Waukegan	Lake	Illinois.
Wenona Station	Marshall	Illinois.
Anderson	Madison	Indiana.
Attica	Fountain	Indiana.
Bloomington	Monroe	Indiana.
Columbus	Bartholomew	Indiana.
Crawfordsville	Montgomery	Indiana.
Evansville	Vanderburgh	Indiana.
Fort Wayne	Allen	Indiana.
Goshen	Elkhart	Indiana.
Green Castle	Putnam	Indiana.
Greensburgh	Decatur	Indiana.
Huntington	Huntington	Indiana.
Indianapolis	Marion	Indiana.
Jeffersonville	Clarke	Indiana.
Kokomo	Howard	Indiana.
LaFayette	Tippecanoe	Indiana.
La Porte	La Porte	Indiana.
Lawrenceburgh	Dearborn	Indiana.
Logansport	Cass	Indiana.
Madison	Jefferson	Indiana.
Muncie	Delaware	Indiana.
New-Albany	Floyd	Indiana.
Plymouth	Marshall	Indiana.
Princeton	Gibson	Indiana.
Rensselaer	Jasper	Indiana.
Richmond	Wayne	Indiana.
Salem	Washington	Indiana.
South Bend	St. Joseph	Indiana.
Terre Haute	Vigo	Indiana.
Valparaiso	Porter	Indiana.
Vincennes	Knox	Indiana.
Wabash	Wabash	Indiana.
Warsaw	Kosciusko	Indiana.
Burlington	Des Moines	Iowa.
Cedar Rapids	Linn	Iowa.
Council Bluffs	Pottawatomie	Iowa.
Davenport	Scott	Iowa.
Des Moines	Polk	Iowa.
Dubuque	Dubuque	Iowa.
Iowa City	Johnson	Iowa.
Keokuk	Lee	Iowa.
Lyons	Clinton	Iowa.
Marshalltown	Marshall	Iowa.
Mount Pleasant	Henry	Iowa.
Muscatine	Muscatine	Iowa.
Newton	Jasper	Iowa.
Oskaloosa	Mahaska	Iowa.
Ottumwa	Wapello	Iowa.
Sioux City	Woodbury	Iowa.
Tipton	Cedar	Iowa.
Washington	Washington	Iowa.
Waterloo	Black Hawk	Iowa.
Atchison	Atchison	Kansas.
Fort Leavenworth	Leavenworth	Kansas.
Fort Scott	Bourbon	Kansas.
Lawrence	Douglas	Kansas.
Topeka	Shawnee	Kansas.
Bowling-Green	Warren	Kentucky.
Lexington	Fayette	Kentucky.
Louisville	Jefferson	Kentucky.
Maysville	Mason	Kentucky.
Paducah	McCracken	Kentucky.
New-Orleans	Orleans	Louisiana.
Augusta	Kennebec	Maine.
Bangor	Penobscot	Maine.
Bath	Sagadahoc	Maine.
Belfast	Waldo	Maine.
Biddeford	York	Maine.
Brunswick	Cumberland	Maine.
Eastport	Washington	Maine.
Ellsworth	Hancock	Maine.
Lewiston	Androscoggin	Maine.
Portland	Cumberland	Maine.
Rockland	Knox	Maine.
Skowhegan	Somerset	Maine.
Waterville	Kennebec	Maine.
Winterport	Waldo	Maine.
Annapolis	Anne Arundel	Maryland.
Baltimore	Baltimore	Maryland.
Cumberland	Alleghany	Maryland.
Easton	Talbot	Maryland.
Ellicott's Mills	Howard	Maryland.
Frederick	Fredrick	Maryland.
Hagerstown	Washington	Maryland.
Havre-de-Grace	Harford	Maryland.
Salisbury	Somerset	Maryland.
Amherst	Hampshire	Massachusetts.
Boston	Suffolk	Massachusetts.
Bridgewater	Plymouth	Massachusetts.
Chicopee	Hampden	Massachusetts.
Fall River	Bristol	Massachusetts.
Fitchburgh	Worcester	Massachusetts.
Gloucester	Essex	Massachusetts.
Greenfield	Franklin	Massachusetts.
Lawrence	Essex	Massachusetts.
Lee	Berkshire	Massachusetts.
Lowell	Middlesex	Massachusetts.
Lynn	Essex	Massachusetts.
Milford	Worcester	Massachusetts.
Natick	Middlesex	Massachusetts.
New-Bedford	Bristol	Massachusetts.
Newburyport	Essex	Massachusetts.
Northampton	Hampshire	Massachusetts.
Pittsfield	Berkshire	Massachusetts.
Plymouth	Plymouth	Massachusetts.
Salem	Essex	Massachusetts.
Springfield	Hampden	Massachusetts.
Taunton	Bristol	Massachusetts.
Westfield	Hampden	Massachusetts.
Worcester	Worcester	Massachusetts.
Adrian	Lenawee	Michigan.
Allegan	Allegan	Michigan.
Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	Michigan.
Bay City	Bay	Michigan.
Big Rapids	Mecosta	Michigan.
Cold Water	Branch	Michigan.
Detroit	Wayne	Michigan.
East Saginaw	Saginaw	Michigan.
Flint	Genesee	Michigan.
Grand Rapids	Kent	Michigan.
Hillsdale	Hillsdale	Michigan.
Jackson	Jackson	Michigan.
Kalamazoo	Kalamazoo	Michigan.
Lansing	Ingham	Michigan.
Manistee	Manistee	Michigan.
Marshall	Calhoun	Michigan.
Monroe	Monroe	Michigan.
Newaygo	Newaygo	Michigan.
Niles	Berrien	Michigan.
Pontiac	Oakland	Michigan.
Port Huron	St. Clair	Michigan.
Faribault	Rice	Minnesota.
Hastings	Dakota	Minnesota.
Mankato	Blue Earth	Minnesota.
Red Wing	Goodhue	Minnesota.
Rochester	Olmsted	Minnesota.
St. Cloud	Stearns	Minnesota.
St. Paul	Ramsay	Minnesota.
Winona	Winona	Minnesota.
Natchez	Adams	Mississippi.
Vicksburgh	Warren	Mississippi.
Gallatin	Daviess	Missouri.
Jefferson Barracks	St. Louis	Missouri.
Jefferson City	Cole	Missouri.
Kansas City	Jackson	Missouri.
Pilot Knob	Iron	Missouri.
Richmond	Ray	Missouri.
Rolla	Phelps	Missouri.
St. Charles	St. Charles	Missouri.
St. Joseph	Buchanan	Missouri.
St. Louis	St. Louis	Missouri.
Washington	Franklin	Missouri.
Nebraska City	Otoe	Nebraska Ter.
Omaha City	Douglas	Nebraska Ter.
Virginia City	Storey	Nevada.
Claremont	Sullivan	New-Hampshire.
Concord	Merrimack	New-Hampshire.
Dover	Strafford	New-Hampshire.
Exeter	Rockingham	New-Hampshire.
Great Falls	Strafford	New-Hampshire.
Hanover	Grafton	New-Hampshire.
Keene	Cheshire	New-Hampshire.
Lancaster	Coos	New-Hampshire.
Manchester	Hillsborough	New-Hampshire.
Nashua	Hillsborough	New-Hampshire.
Portsmouth	Rockingham	New-Hampshire.
Bordentown	Burlington	New-Jersey.
Bridgeton	Cumberland	New-Jersey.
Burlington	Burlington	New-Jersey.
Flemington	Hunterdon	New-Jersey.
Freehold	Monmouth	New-Jersey.
Jersey City	Hudson	New-Jersey.
Morristown	Morris	New-Jersey.
Newark	Essex	New-Jersey.
New-Brunswick	Middlesex	New-Jersey.
Newton	Sussex	New-Jersey.
Paterson	Passaic	New-Jersey.
Plainfield	Union	New-Jersey.
Princeton	Mercer	New-Jersey.
Salem	Salem	New-Jersey.
Trenton	Mercer	New-Jersey.
Albany	Albany	New-York.
Albion	Orleans	New-York.
Auburn	Cayuga	New-York.
Batavia	Genesee	New-York.
Bath	Steuben	New-York.
Binghamton	Broome	New-York.
Brooklyn	Kings	New-York.
Buffalo	Erie	New-York.
Canandaigua	Ontario	New-York.
Cooperstown	Otsego	New-York.
Corning	Steuben	New-York.
Cortland Village	Cortland	New-York.
Delhi	Delaware	New-York.
Dunkirk	Chautauqua	New-York.
Elizabethtown	Essex	New-York.
Elmira	Chemung	New-York.
Fort Hamilton	Kings	New-York.
Geneseo	Livingston	New-York.
Hudson	Columbia	New-York.
Ithaca	Tompkins	New-York.
Jamestown	Chautauqua	New-York.
Kingston	Ulster	New-York.
Little Falls	Herkimer	New-York.
Lockport	Niagara	New-York.
Lyons	Wayne	New-York.
Malone	Franklin	New-York.
Newburgh	Orange	New-York.
New-York	New-York	New-York.
Norwich	Chenango	New-York.
Ogdensburgh	St. Lawrence	New-York.
Olean	Cattaraugus	New-York.
Oswego	Oswego	New-York.
Owego	Tioga	New-York.
Penn Yan	Yates	New-York.
Plattsburgh	Clinton	New-York.
Port Jervis	Orange	New-York.
Poughkeepsie	Dutchess	New-York.
River Head	Suffolk	New-York.
Rochester	Monroe	New-York.
Rome	Oneida	New-York.
Saratoga Springs	Saratoga	New-York.
Schenectady	Schenectady	New-York.
Seneca Falls	Seneca	New-York.
Syracuse	Onondaga	New-York.
Troy	Rensselaer	New-York.
Utica	Oneida	New-York.
Warsaw	Wyoming	New-York.
Watertown	Jefferson	New-York.
Wellsville	Allegany	New-York.
West Point	Orange	New-York.
Whitehall	Washington	New-York.
Yonkers	Westchester	New-York.
Newbern	Craven	North Carolina.
Wilmington	New-Hanover	North Carolina.
Akron	Summit	Ohio.
Athens	Athens	Ohio.
Bellefontaine	Logan	Ohio.
Bryan	Williams	Ohio.
Bucyrus	Crawford	Ohio.
Cambridge	Guernsey	Ohio.
Chagrin Falls	Cuyahoga	Ohio.
Chillicothe	Ross	Ohio.
Cincinnati	Hamilton	Ohio.
Circleville	Pickaway	Ohio.
Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Ohio.
Columbus	Franklin	Ohio.
Dayton	Montgomery	Ohio.
Defiance	Defiance	Ohio.
Delaware	Delaware	Ohio.
Finley	Hancock	Ohio.
Fremont	Sandusky	Ohio.
Gallipolis	Gallia	Ohio.
Garrettsville	Portage	Ohio.
Hamilton	Butler	Ohio.
Hillsborough	Highland	Ohio.
Ironton	Lawrence	Ohio.
Jackson	Jackson	Ohio.
Jefferson	Ashtabula	Ohio.
Kenton	Hardin	Ohio.
Lancaster	Fairfield	Ohio.
Lima	Allen	Ohio.
McConnellsville	Morgan	Ohio.
Mansfield	Richland	Ohio.
Marietta	Washington	Ohio.
Marion	Marion	Ohio.
Massillon	Stark	Ohio.
Medina	Medina	Ohio.
Miamisville	Clermont	Ohio.
Mount Vernon	Knox	Ohio.
Newark	Licking	Ohio.
New-Philadelphia	Tuscarawas	Ohio.
Norwalk	Huron	Ohio.
Oberlin	Lorain	Ohio.
Orrville	Wayne	Ohio.
Painesville	Lake	Ohio.
Piqua	Miami	Ohio.
Portsmouth	Scioto	Ohio.
Ravenna	Portage	Ohio.
Ripley	Brown	Ohio.
Salem	Columbiana	Ohio.
Sandusky	Erie	Ohio.
Steubenville	Jefferson	Ohio.
Tiffin	Seneca	Ohio.
Toledo	Lucas	Ohio.
Urbana	Champaign	Ohio.
Van Wert	Van Wert	Ohio.
Warren	Trumbull	Ohio.
Wooster	Wayne	Ohio.
Xenia	Greene	Ohio.
Zanesville	Muskingum	Ohio.
Portland	Multnomah	Oregon.
Allentown	Lehigh	Pennsylvania.
Altoona	Blair	Pennsylvania.
Bedford	Bedford	Pennsylvania.
Bellefonte	Centre	Pennsylvania.
Bethlehem	Northampton	Pennsylvania.
Carlisle	Cumberland	Pennsylvania.
Chambersburgh	Franklin	Pennsylvania.
Chester	Delaware	Pennsylvania.
Clearfield	Clearfield	Pennsylvania.
Danville	Montour	Pednsylvania.
Easton	Northampton	Pennsylvania.
Erie	Erie	Pennsylvania.
Franklin	Venango	Pennsylvania.
Greensburgh	Westmoreland	Pennsylvania.
Harrisburgh	Dauphin	Pennsylvania.
Honesdale	Wayne	Pennsylvania.
Johnstown	Cambria	Pennsylvania.
Kittanning	Armstrong	Pennsylvania.
Lancaster	Lancaster	Pennsylvania.
Lebanon	Lebanon	Pennsylvania.
Lewisburgh	Union	Pennsylvania.
Lewistown	Mifflin	Pennsylvania.
Lock Haven	Clinton	Pennsylvania.
Mauch Chunk	Carbon	Pennsylvania.
Meadville	Crawford	Pennsylvania.
New Castle	Lawrence	Pennsylvania.
Norristown	Montgomery	Pennsylvania.
Philadelphia	Philadelphia	Pennsylvania.
Pittsburgh	Alleghany	Pennsylvania.
Pottsville	Schuylkill	Pennsylvania.
Reading	Berks	Pennsylvania.
Scranton	Luzerne	Pennsylvania.
Susquehanna Dep.	Susquehanna	Pennsylvania.
Titusville	Crawford	Pennsylvania.
Towanda	Bradford	Pennsylvania.
Warren	Warren	Pennsylvania.
Washington	Washington	Pennsylvania.
Wellsborough	Tioga	Pennsylvania.
West Chester	Chester	Pennsylvania.
Williamsport	Lycoming	Pennsylvania.
York	York	Pennsylvania.
Bristol	Bristol	Rhode Island.
Newport	Newport	Rhode Island.
Portsmouth Grove	Newport	Rhode Island.
Providence	Providence	Rhode Island.
Westerly	Washington	Rhode Island.
Woonsocket Falls	Providence	Rhode Island.
Charleston	Charleston	South Carolina.
Port Royal	Beaufort	South Carolina.
Chattanooga	Hamilton	Tennessee.
Knoxville	Knox	Tennessee.
Memphis	Shelby	Tennessee.
Nashville	Davidson	Tennessee.
Salt Lake City	Salt Lake	Utah Territory.
Bennington	Bennington	Vermont.
Brandon	Rutland	Vermont.
Brattleborough	Windham	Vermont.
Burlington	Chittenden	Vermont.
Middlebury	Addison	Vermont.
Montpelier	Washington	Vermont.
Rutland	Rutland	Vermont.
Saint Albans	Franklin	Vermont.
Saint Johnsbury	Caledonia	Vermont.
Springfield	Windsor	Vermont.
Windsor	Windsor	Vermont.
Woodstock	Windsor	Vermont.
Alexandria	Alexandria	Virginia.
Norfolk	Norfolk	Virginia.
Old Point Comfort	Elizabeth City	Virginia.
Petersburgh	Dinwiddie	Virginia.
Richmond	Henrico	Virginia.
Clarksburgh	Harrison	W. Virginia.
Harper's Ferry	Jefferson	W. Virginia.
Martinsburgh	Berkeley	W. Virginia.
Parkersburgh	Wood	W. Virginia.
Wheeling	Ohio	W. Virginia.
Beaver Dam	Dodge	Wisconsin.
Beloit	Rock	Wisconsin.
Black River Falls	Jackson	Wisconsin.
Chippewa Falls	Chippewa	Wisconsin.
Darlington	Lafayette	Wisconsin.
Eau Claire	Eau Claire	Wisconsin.
Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac	Wisconsin.
Green Bay	Brown	Wisconsin.
Hudson	St. Croix	Wisconsin.
Janesville	Rock	Wisconsin.
La Crosse	La Crosse	Wisconsin.
Madison	Dane	Wisconsin.
Manitowoc	Manitowoc	Wisconsin.
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Wisconsin.
Mineral Point	Iowa	Wisconsin.
Oshkosh	Winnebago	Wisconsin.
Portage City	Columbia	Wisconsin.
Prairie du Chien	Crawford	Wisconsin.
Prescott	Pierce	Wisconsin.
Racine	Racine	Wisconsin.
Richland Centre	Richland	Wisconsin.
Sheboygan	Sheboygan	Wisconsin.
Sparta	Monroe	Wisconsin.
Stevens' Point	Portage	Wisconsin.
Watertown	Jefferson	Wisconsin.
Waukesha	Waukesha	Wisconsin.

RATES OF COMMISSION CHARGED FOR MONEY ORDERS.

On orders not exceeding $10, 10 cents; over $10 and not exceeding $20, 15 cents; over $20 and up to $30, 20 cents. No single order issued for less than $1 or for more than $30. Parties desiring to remit larger sums must obtain additional money orders. United States Treasury notes or National Bank notes only received or paid.

THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL ON THE PRESIDENT.—The editor of the Louisville *Journal*, alluding to a recent interview with the President, says: "We expected to find the President weary and worn and haggard. Never were we more mistaken. He was in the finest and most vigorous health, his face as fresh as in earliest manhood, ere the 'storms of State' beat upon him, and as calm and serene and cheerful as if only the responsibilities of a private citizen rested upon him. It would have been evident to any one, seeing him as we saw him, that he is a firm, resolute, self-poised man, confident, but not vainly or arrogantly confident, in his own strength, and as immovable as a rock or mountain in his own deep and fixed purposes. His will is like his frame, and that is of iron."

MILITARY HISTORY OF THE STATE.

Report of Col. Doty, Chief of the Bureau of Military Statistics.

Col. LOCKWOOD L. DOTY, Chief of the Bureau of Military Record, has made his report to the Legislature. We make these extracts:

STATISTICS BY REGIMENTS.

Under this head are embraced the whole number of men entering each regiment, the number belonging to it at quarterly intervals, the number killed in battle, died of wounds, of accident, or of sickness, number dismissed and discharged, resigned, prisoners, unaccounted for, returned with regiment, and other compilations, which will include all the men from this State.

AID AFFORDED BY TOWNS, CITIES AND COUNTIES.

Record books for preserving a detailed account of the aid afforded by towns, cities and counties, are in use by the bureau. The information is systematically sought from official and other sources, and embraces as well what has been done by taxation, local and national, and loans, as by individual liberality and effort and by fairs, churches, schools, academies and through other organized means. The influence of the war upon general business interests is also made the subject of inquiry.

Chapter 690, of the Laws of 1865, made it the duty of county treasurers, city authorities and supervisors of towns, to furnish this Bureau with a detailed statement of the moneys raised and paid by the respective localities for all objects connected with the war; and the last named officers are directed to make a return of the aggregate number of men raised under the several calls. A summary of these financial statistics will be submitted to the present session of the legislature. No little difficulty is experienced by many local officials in making up their reports in consequence of the fact that but partial data are preserved. Assisted by their own personal knowledge and that of others, however, they can now furnish statements that are essentially correct, while if the matter had been left till a later period, when the data is lost and those who administered the duties are no longer accessible, this could not be done. In the event of reimbursement of localities for expenditures for war purposes, the importance of a correct exhibit is manifest.

The same act makes it the duty of town clerks and city authorities to furnish a complete record of the names of the officers and soldiers who composed their respective quotas of troops furnished the government during the rebellion, with essential facts in their civil and military history. The ready and general compliance with this requirement is securing a neighborhood record, and greatly increasing the value of the public archives.

UNION WAR PRISONERS.

To carry out the purpose of a special provision of law, requiring an account of the treatment of Union soldiers from this State in rebel prisons, and a record of deaths therein and other pertinent facts connected with such imprisonment, the bureau has availed itself of the skilled assistance of Col. A. J. H. DUGANNE, who was himself a prisoner for more than a year, and who consented to undertake the duty of corresponding with officers and soldiers of the State of New-York, prisoners of war at any period of the rebellion. The result of his labors has been the collection of a mass of interesting details of individual experience, reliable data, and "pertinent facts" connected with war prisons and war prisoners, which are now being arranged in a form suitable for future historic reference. Our soldiers, who suffered imprisonment, have coöperated heartily with the object in view, and their personal narratives cannot fail to constitute a valuable addition to the archives of this bureau.

OUR STATE IN THE NAVY.

The law last above referred to provides for a personal record of the part taken by seamen from this State, in the naval service, since the beginning of the war. Mr. FRANK J. BRAMHALL was asked to undertake this work, and has zealously devoted himself to it. No little success has attended his labors. Officers and seamen appreciate the interest thus manifested by the State in their career, so fruitful in great results. Mr. BRAMHALL's accompanying report affords valuable information in regard to the navy as connected with this State.

FLAGS AND MEMORIALS.

Already there have been placed in the custody of this bureau eight hundred battle-flags of regiments, batteries and ships. These colors were given to our parting regiments, as the highest proof of home faith in their high purpose and gallantry, and were accepted as the most sacred trust—a trust that terminated in many instances only with life. To nearly all thus deposited are attached descriptive sketches, many of which constitute brief but thrilling histories of heroic service. The duty of providing for the preservation of these colors, and their appropriate arrangement, is a grateful one.

The memorials here collected embrace relics from all the great fields of contest, flags and weapons won by the valor of our soldiers, and a variety of articles, many of value, commemorative or illustrative of the war.

LITERATURE OF THE WAR.

The importance of the newspaper as a chronicle of current events, useful for official purposes and essential as a source of history, has been fully recognized, and constant effort is made to obtain complete files of daily and weekly journals, which, through the liberality of proprietors of newspapers, and the interest manifested in our work by managers of reading-rooms, has been quite successful, so that the bureau is now in possession of many files running back to January, 1861, including papers of nearly every county of our own State and leading journals of other States. General orders of military commanders, manuscript sketches and narratives of camp life, pamphlets, patriotic music and songs, minutes of municipal bodies, reports of Supervisors' boards, statistics of religious and secular effort, individual and associated, are accumulating. To these are being added military reports of other States, Congressional war documents and speeches and other papers bearing upon the war. The value of all these to the legislator and historian are too obvious to justify remark here.

DRAWINGS, ENGRAVINGS, PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photography has been a useful as well as accurate servant in the camp and field. Writers may exaggerate, but this art, on subjects not living and changeable, is unerring in its records. By it battle-fields and other points of historic interest are placed accurately before us, not only to gratify proper curiosity, but to preserve to the future a distinct knowledge of the places it represents. Portraits, too, of those who died in the war, and of others whose deeds have made their features an object of common interest, are thus perpetuated, which, had not its ready means been accessible, could not have been preserved to friends and others. The engraver, too, has been more than usually busy during the war, while the skillful draftsman has accurately delineated the geography and topography of localities now famous as battle-grounds and lines of operations. The bureau has been favored with many valuable donations of these several classes, already objects of daily interest to visitors, and which are specified in the appendix.

THE SUBJOINED RECORD

embraces a summary of the more important events of the former part of the year 1861—covering the first period of the war—down to the first battle of Bull Run, with a reference to the labors of the military board and the military departments; biographical sketches of certain general officers; outline histories of the first thirty-eight volunteer regiments; outline of the services of the militia regiments in the early part of the war; a brief sketch of the part taken by the several counties during the early months of the rebellion; some account of the Union war prisoners; an account of New-York in the navy; a list of the clerks employed in this office, and a list of donations to the collections of this bureau.

HALL OF MILITARY RECORD.

At the session of 1865, the Legislature provided for the permanency of the institution which it had created and fostered, by authorizing the erection of a fire-proof edifice, to be called the Hall of Military Record, as a suitable repository for the records of the war of the rebellion, and for the collections of this Bureau.

The liberality of the City of Albany promptly provided a site for this hall, and under the supervision of a commission whose high character needs no words of mine but to name the distinguished gentlemen who compose it, the work of preparation for the building has been actively commenced. The commission comprises Gov. Fenton, Lieut.-Gov. Alvord, John V. L. Pruyn, John A. King, John A. Dix, Hamilton Fish, Edwin D. Morgan, Ira Harris, Preston King, Horatio Seymour, Daniel S. Dickinson, Enos T. Throop, Myron H. Clark, Washington Hunt, Millard Fillmore, and the Chief of the Bureau of Military Record. In this number death has already left a vacancy. The law only provided that the funds to erect this edifice should be raised by voluntary subscription, appropriating no other means for that object. The people, by contributions of money, and otherwise, have indicated their approval of the object, in a spirit, too, that promises full success.

This action of authorities and people in reference to a repository is timely, not only for the security of official and historical papers, for the battle-flags of a hundred battles, and the rare mementoes here deposited, but with confiding hearts, soldiers and orphans, and friends of soldiers, have brought hither the memorials and trophies most prized by them, as a deposit to be cared for by the Commonwealth. Local officers, too, who, possessing no secure depository at home, have shown a desire to place, in the custody of such a building, the evidences of their part in the war, both patriotic and financial.

In receiving and thus providing for the custody of these mementoes, New-York has taken the initiative in that which will forever be of interest to her citizens. It has been suggested that the collections should not be confined to the war of the rebellion; but that whatever illustrates our American wars, or other important events in our history, is worthy of a place therein; and that as our State annals are illustrious in the noblest triumphs of peace, memorials of these should not be overlooked. And shall they not be added? Money is not needed to accomplish this. A suitable edifice once provided, objects of inestimable value would accumulate to an extent that may be judged of by the interest and contributions already made to this bureau. Other countries possess similar institutions, and hold them as the chiefest among the public treasures. Our land is full of objects of rare historic value. This fact is revealed by the collections brought together at the great fairs held during the latter years of the war. And the interest, now so fresh in whatever relates to our immediate past, offers an opportunity unusually favorable for securing the nucleus of such a treasure house. A simple permission to Supervisors to do what they generally seem quite ready to do—to levy the inconsiderable quota asked for by the Commissioners as a local tax, where not voluntarily raised—will accomplish all that is now expected.

The property given by the City of Albany, for the location of this building, comprised an eligible locality, sufficiently near the square designated for the new Capitol, and close by the public offices. This hall would here be accessible at once to the people, and to their representatives. When it shall rise in its beautiful proportions, a solid and commodious edifice fully completed, a safeguard will be placed over the war's closest and most minute histories, and a noble monument will embody the gratitude of the State.

DESERTERS.

Important Orders Regarding their Arrest, &c.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 1, 1866.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 7.—1. The attention of the General-in-Chief has been directed to the large number of desertions from the regular army during the past few months. Commanders of departments and regiments are called upon to take the most stringent measures for checking the evil, and to cause inspections to be made to discover and remove the causes. The state of discipline of companies, and treatment of enlisted men by commissioned officers, will be particularly investigated, with a view to preventing harsh and arbitrary treatment and illegal punishments.

2. To secure prompt arrest and punishment of deserters, commanding officers of companies will forward direct to the Adjutant-General, at least once in ten days, lists of deserters, giving their places of residence, a full personal discription, and any facts connected with them which may lead to their discovery and apprehension.

3. The Adjutant-General will send lists and descriptions of deserters to each recruiting station. All recruiting officers will take special pains to cause the apprehension, by their recruiting parties, and by citizens, of every deserter from the regular army who can be found within their reach. A reward of thirty dollars may be paid for each deserter. (See G. O. 325, A. G. O., of 1863.) Recruiting officers will advertise for the apprehension of such deserters as are supposed to be in their vicinity, in a local newspaper, when specially authorized by the War Department.

4. When deserters are apprehended they will be sent by the first opportunity, under proper guard, to the posts where they belong, if near, or to the general recruiting depots, if their proper posts are remote. They will in all cases be brought to trial with the least practicable delay.

5. Lists of deserters apprehended will be forwarded to the Adjutant-General weekly by the officers commanding posts and depots to which they may be sent, and also by the officers sending them. The lists must give names accurately spelled, regiment, company, date and place of apprehension, reward paid and to whom paid, and whether yet tried or not.

6. A copy of each order promulgating proceedings of a court-martial in case of deserters will be furnished the Adjutant-General as soon as issued. A copy of such order will also be forwarded with deserters sent to any post for execution of their sentence.

7. Deserters sentenced to confinement in the Department of the East may be confined at either Forts Wood, Schuyler, Adams or Warren until their sentences expire. Those in the Middle Department will be sent to Fort Delaware. Monthly lists of deserters, giving company, regiment, dates of confinement and discharge, number and date of order promulgating the sentence, with any recommendations that can properly be made for good conduct while in confinement, will be furnished the Adjutant-General direct, by the commanding officers of all posts where they are confined under sentence.

By command of Lieut.-Gen. GRANT,
E. D. TOWNSEND, Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

Regulation in Regard to Reward of $30 for Deserters.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 28, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 325.—Paragraph 156, Revised Army Regulations, 1861, is hereby amended to read as follows:

A reward of $30 will be paid for the apprehension and delivery of a deserter to an officer of the army at the most convenient post or recruiting station. Rewards thus paid will be promptly reported by the disbursing officer to the officer commanding the company in which the deserter is mustered, and to the authority competent to order his trial. The reward of $30 will include the remuneration for all expenses incurred for apprehending, securing and delivering a deserter.

All regulations and general orders in conflict with this are hereby revoked.

By order of the Secretary of War:
E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Act in Relation to Harboring or Concealing Deserters.

SEC. 24. *And be it further enacted*, That every person not subject to the rules and articles of war who shall procure or entice, or attempt to procure or entice, a soldier in the service of the United States to desert; or who shall harbor, conceal, or give employment to a deserter, or carry him away, or aid in carrying him away, knowing him to be such; or who shall purchase from any soldier his arms, equipments, ammunition, uniform, clothing, or any part thereof; and any Captain or commanding officer of any ship or vessel, or any superintendent or conductor of any railroad, or any other public conveyance, carrying away any such soldier as one of his crew or otherwise, knowing him to have deserted; or shall refuse to deliver him up to the orders of his commanding officer, shall, upon legal conviction, be fined, at the discretion of any court having cognizance of the same, in any sum not exceeding $500, and he shall be imprisoned not exceeding two years nor less than six months. [Act approved March 3, 1863.]

A Board to Investigate the Merit of Breech-loading Arms.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJT.-GENERALS OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Jan. 30, 1866.
[Extract.]

SPECIAL ORDERS No. 40.—A Board of Officers will assemble at Washington, D. C., on the 10th day of March, 1866, or as soon thereafter as practicable, to examine thoroughly the following questions, and make recommendations thereon:—

1. What form and calibre of breech-loading arm should be adopted as a model for future construction of muskets for infantry.

2. What form and calibre should be adopted as a model for future construction of carbines for cavalry.

3. What form of breech-loading arm should be adopted as a model for changes of muskets already constructed to breech-loading muskets.

Each person who submits an arm to the above Board, will be required to state in writing the lowest price at which it will be furnished, in the event of its being adopted by the Government.

The Chief of Ordnance will furnish the Board all the information in his power, and will also provide it with office room, stationery and place for experimental firing, targets, ammunition, &c.

The report of the Board will be made through the Chief of Ordnance.

DETAIL FOR THE BOARD.

Maj.-Gen. W. S. Hancock, United States Volunteers.

Brevet Maj.-Gen. R. C. Buchanan, Colonel First United States Infantry.

Brevet Brig.-Gen. T. V. Hagner, Lieutenant-Colonel Ordnance Department United States Army.

Brevet Brig.-Gen. Charles Griffin, Captain Fifth United States Artillery.

Brevet Col. J. G. Benton, Major Ordnance Department United States Army.

Brevet Col. Horace Porter, Lieutenant Colonel, Aide-de-Camp.

Brevet Lieut.-Col. Wesley Owens, Captain Fifth United States Cavalry.

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By order of the Secretary of War.
(Signed) E. D. TOWNSEND, Asst.-Adjt.-Gen.

The Duties of Town Officers.

The amendment of a section of the Revised Statutes, in relation to town officers, by the Legislature of last Winter, has led to a good deal of discussion as to the duty of the town authorities under it. The following opinion of the Attorney-General would seem to be conclusive upon the point raised:

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL,
ALBANY, Feb. 1, 1866.

L. Kinney, Esq., Assessor, &c., of Town of Homer, Cortland County:

SIR: Yours of the 31st inst. is received, containing a request for my opinion as to the effect to be given to section six of chapter 522, of the laws of 1865.

The point of your inquiry presents the question whether three assessors are to be chosen instead of one, at the next annual town meeting in your county and other counties similarly situated, to hold their offices for one year instead of three.

In my opinion only one assessor is to be chosen, conformably to the provisions of section 4 of chap. 180 of the laws of 1848, whose term of office will be for three years.

The act of 1865 does not expressly repeal section 4, of chap. 180, of the laws of 1845, nor does it alter the phraseology of sec. 3, title 2, chap. 11, of the first part of the Revised Statutes relating to the office of assessors. The amendment of that section extended in express terms only to town officers other than assessors.

No intention can be discreetly imputed to the legislature to repeal the existing laws relating to the town assessors, their tenure of office, and the duration of their terms of office, which laws secure two members at least, always having the experience of one year's service in their official duties.

If the carefully prepared provisions of sec. 4, chap 180, of the Laws of 1845, securing these beneficial results, are repealed by the act of last Winter, it is plain that it is a repeal by implication. Such a mode of repeal is not favored, and ought not to be imputed, unless it shall be necessary to give effect to the obvious intention of the amended statute.

In this case we should be required to hold, in order to work out such a result, that the amendment of last Winter had not only repealed the section of the Revised Statutes referred to, and re-enacted it in the precise words of the original law, but that two-thirds of all the Assessors in your county and other counties similarly situated, having one or two years of their terms of office yet unexpired, have been legislated out of office by implication, or else that these towns during the next two years will each have more than three Assessors.

Not a word or syllable of the statutes relating to the town assessors, their number, or the duration of their terms of office, was changed by the act of last winter.

I conclude, therefore, that it was the intention of the Legislature to leave the effect of those statutes, as they left the phraseology, unchanged.

Your obedient servant,
J. H. MARTINDALE,
Attorney-General.

More Indian Outrages.

The Atchison *Press* publishes the following letter, received by a gentleman in that city from his son. It is dated Fort Fletcher, Kansas, Jan. 21:

I have another horrible tragedy to relate you, which has just been enacted by the brutal Indians. I reached here on the 18th inst., left seven men at Fossil Creek, four miles from here, and put in a station there. Yesterday they started (with one wagon I had given them) to Walker's Creek. The morning was bright, though very cold. The day previous was one of the most severe ever known here. When within four miles of Walker's Creek, not dreaming of Indians, they were attacked by seventy-five or a hundred of them, concealed in gulches on each side of the road. JOHN ROLL, a nice German, and CHARLES TODD, a Kentuckian, were shot dead by the first volley, and CHAS. SMITH, MARTIN CAMPBELL and CHAS. RILEY, severely wounded by the second volley. This was all done before our men had time to draw their pistols and return the fire. CHAS. C. ALLIBACH was the only one who escaped uninjured. The wounded men ran and fired back at the Indians. Poor RILEY was wounded so badly that he could not keep up. He implored them to help him, but they could not. He and CAMPBELL were shot three times, each with a ball through the arm and arrows in the back and sides. CAMPBELL still had an arrow in him when he reached here. Col. TAMBLYN immediately sent Capt. BLEANDENHEIM with twenty-five cavalry after poor RILEY and the dead bodies of ROLL and TODD. RILEY was found lying senseless and almost frozen to death. He is now better, and may live. Poor ROLL and TODD were stripped of their clothing. TODD had his tongue cut out and was scalped. They were strapped on each side of a horse and brought here. Words cannot describe my feelings when I unstrapped their ghastly forms from the horse. I will have an escort to Ellsworth this morning.

Our Manufactures.

TABLE SHOWING THE POPULATION AND MANUFACTURING CAPITAL OF EACH CITY AND TOWN IN THE UNITED STATES CONTAINING A POPULATION OF TEN THOUSAND AND UPWARD—CENSUS OF 1860.

CITY OR TOWN.	Population.	Capital in manufactures. $	Males empl'd.	Females employed.
New-York, N. Y.	813,669	61,212,757	65,483	24,721
Philadelphia, Penn	565,529	73,318,885	66,360	30,633
Brooklyn, N. Y.*	266,661	12,226,876	11,571	1,187
Baltimore, Md.	212,418	9,009,167	12,399	4,668
Boston, Mass.	177,840	13,327,230	14,323	4,960
New-Orleans, La.	168,675	2,693,746	4,636	427
Cincinnati, Ohio	161,044	17,855,736	23,192	6,309
St. Louis, Mo.	160,773	9,205,205	8,645	707
Chicago, Ill.	109,260	5,422,225	5,187	178
Buffalo, N. Y.	81,129	4,649,743	5,232	346
Newark, N. J.	71,941	11,926,540	13,663	5,168
Louisville, Ky.	68,033	4,967,568	5,869	990
Albany, N. Y.	62,367	5,526,250	4,489	1,332
Washington, Dist. of C.	61,122	1,630,690	2,025	348
San Francisco, Cal.	56,802	2,223,200	1,465	38
Providence, R. I.	50,666	8,306,635	8,161	2,981
Pittsburgh, Penn.	49,217	8,094,141	7,781	1,056
Rochester, N. Y.	48,204	4,315,030	5,273	1,433
Detroit, Mich.	45,619	2,897,393	2,374	76
Milwaukee, Wis.	45,246	2,878,820	2,906	278
Cleveland, Ohio.	43,417	2,001,513	2,941	621
Charleston, S. C.	40,522	742,000	850	2
New-Haven, Conn.	39,267	3,966,645	4,339	3,135
Troy, N. Y.	39,235	4,354,974	4,004	4,822
Richmond, Va.	37,910	4,534,615	7,316	158
Lowell, Mass.	36,827	14,388,200	4,565	8,641
Mobile, Ala.	29,258	1,193,475	538	126
Jersey City, N. J.	29,226	2,872,300	1,826	191
Hartford, Conn.	29,152	2,868,200	2,275	1,760
Alleghany, Penn.	28,702	1,868,750	1,239	1,075
Syracuse, N. Y.	28,119	2,932,775	2,687	412
Portland, Me.	26,341	1,634,880	1,582	56
Cambridge, Mass.	26,060	1,836,600	1,810	277
Roxbury, Mass.	25,137	2,497,700	2,497	344
Charlestown, Mass.	25,065	438,925	316	8
Worcester, Mass.	24,960	1,872,600	3,633	740
Reading, Penn.	23,162	3,765,367	1,876	360
Memphis, Tenn.	22,623	790,200	892	
Utica, N. Y.	22,529	2,280,070	2,116	2,074
New-Bedford, Mass.	22,300	12,409,400	10,682	665
Savannah, Ga.	22,292	902,300	639	
Salem, Mass.	22,252	2,477,400	1,207	563
Wilmington, Del.	21,258	2,776,050	3,411	362
Manchester, N. H.	20,107	7,214,245	2,454	4,546
Dayton, Ohio.	20,081	1,567,565	1,630	169
Paterson, N. J.	19,586	3,069,550	3,298	1,477
Lynn, Mass.	19,083	1,223,300	5,849	3,739
Indianapolis, Ind.	18,611	727,144	481	16
Columbus, Ohio.	18,554	1,171,070	1,651	70
Petersburgh, Va.	18,266	1,103,550	2,142	961
Lawrence, Mass.	17,639	7,906,330	3,186	3,964
Lancaster, Penn.	17,602	1,286,265	1,238	624
Trenton, N. J.	17,228	2,271,265	2,320	1,102
Nashville, Tenn.	16,988	1,454,000	1,176	58
Oswego, N. Y.	16,816	1,616,035	1,232	152
Kingston, N. Y.	16,640	723,610	1,884	4
Bangor, Me.	16,407	599,500	635	723
Covington, Ky.	16,471	622,885	896	59
Taunton, Mass.	15,376	2,288,000	2,188	709
Springfield, Mass.	15,199	969,600	937	627
Newburgh, N. Y.*	15,196	845,100	1,117	364
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	14,726	1,612,970	1,770	409
Norfolk, Va.	14,620	159,447	371	39
Camden, N. J.	14,358	755,450	634	96
Wheeling, Va.	14,083	1,313,900	1,917	199
Norwich, Conn.	14,048	2,493,750	1,674	1,399
Peoria, Ill.	14,045	2,310,300	1,244	6
Fall River, Mass.	14,026	4,028,850	2,739	1,891
Mill Creek, Ohio.	13,844	327,200	278	
Sacramento City, Cal.	13,785	593,740	702	1
Toledo, Ohio.	13,768	841,220	846	222
Newtown, N. Y.	13,725	700,600	384	3
Quincy, Ill.	13,718	1,387,150	942	
Lockport, N. Y.	13,523	585,600	495	3
Harrisburgh, Penn.	13,405	528,380	435	104
Newburyport, Mass	13,401	1,385,000	465	867
Chelsea, Mass.	13,395	244,950	266	23
Bridgeport, Conn	13,299	1,466,400	2,150	1,119
Smithfield, R. I.	13,283	2,748,800	2,272	1,529
Dubuque, Iowa.	13,000	479,250	328	
Alexandria, Va.	12,654	350,850	645	148
New-Albany, Ind.	12,674	514,570	878	65
Augusta, Ga.	12,493	827,400	578	195
Hempstead, N. Y.	12,376	131,000	213	
Yonkers, N. Y.	11,848	975,500	1,089	218
North Providence, R. I.	11,818	1,604,100	465	785
Elizabeth, N. J.	11,567	818,925	1,046	38
Evansville, Ind.	11,484	675,950	985	7
Davenport, Iowa.	11,267	625,800	258	3
New-Brunswick, N. J.	11,256	1,714,800	955	592
Auburn, N. Y.	10,986	1,644,268	1,452	221
Gloucester, Mass	10,904	1,132,150	3,095	
Concord, N. H.	10,896	884,400	1,281	542
Newport, R. I.	10,508	397,700	361	199
St. Paul, Min.	10,401	189,700	294	5
Fort Wayne, Ind	10,388	432,450	307	11
Flushing, N. Y.	10,188	386,300	496	158
New-London, Conn.	10,115	1,379,200	1,670	201
Cortland, N. Y.	10,074	387,200	974	
Nashua, N. H.	10,065	2,214,350	1,200	1,342
Newport, Ky.	10,046	214,000	152	
Waterbury, Conn.	10,004	2,736,000	1,662	840
Total	4,763,717	417,129,284	410,920	147,000

*The entire county included, except for population.

OBSEQUIES OF OUR LATE PRESIDENT.

Arrangements for the Memorial Address on the Life and Character of Abraham Lincoln, by Hon. George Bancroft, on the 12th of February, 1866.

The Capitol will be closed on the morning of the 12th to all except the members of Congress.

At 10 o'clock the doors leading to the rotunda will be opened to those to whom invitations have been extended, under the joint resolution of Congress, by the presiding officers of the two Houses, and to those holding tickets of admission to the galleries issued by the Chairman of the Joint Committee of Arrangements.

The doorkeepers will have imperative orders to admit no one before 10 o'clock except members of Congress, and no one after that hour who does not exhibit either a letter of invitation or a ticket of admission.

The Hall of the House of Representatives will be opened for the admission of Representatives and those to whom invitations have been extended, who will be conducted to the seats assigned to them, as follows:

The President of the United States will be seated in front of the Speaker's table.

The Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court will occupy seats next to the President, on the right of the Speaker's table.

The Diplomatic Corps will occupy seats next to the Supreme Court, on the right of the Speaker's table.

The heads of departments will occupy seats next to the President, on the left of the Speaker's table.

Officers of the army and navy, who, by name, have received the thanks of Congress, will occupy seats next to the heads of departments, on the left of the Speaker's table.

Assistant heads of departments, Governors of States and Territories, and the Mayors of Washington and Georgetown, will occupy seats directly in the rear of the heads of departments.

The Chief-Justice and Judges of the Court of Claims, and the Chief-Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, will occupy seats directly in the rear of the Supreme Court.

The heads of bureaus in the departments will occupy seats directly in the rear of the officers of the army and navy.

Representatives will occupy seats on either side of the hall, in the rear of those invited, and reserving four rows of seats on either side of the main aisle for Senators.

The diplomatic gallery will be reserved exclusively for the families of the members of the Diplomatic Corps, who will be provided with tickets of admission to that gallery.

The galleries on either side of the hall will be reserved for ladies, and gentlemen accompanying them, provided with tickets, until half-past eleven o'clock. The front gallery at ten o'clock, and the ladies' galleries after half-past eleven o'clock will be open to all holders of tickets. The doorkeepers will be instructed not to admit any person unprovided with a ticket, and to collect the tickets from those who enter the galleries.

The reporters' gallery will be reserved strictly for those reporters entitled to admission into the reporters' galleries of the Senate and of the House, who will be furnished with tickets of admission. The reporters for the *Congressional Globe* in the Senate and in the House will occupy the reporters' desk in front of the Clerk's table.

The House of Representatives will be called to order by the Speaker at twelve o'clock.

The Marine Band, stationed in the upper vestibule, will perform appropriate music, ceasing when the exercises are to be commenced.

The Senate will assemble at 12 o'clock, and after prayers and the reading of the journal, will proceed to the hall of the House of Representatives, following their President *pro tempore* and their Secretary, and preceded by their Sergeant-at-Arms. On reaching the Hall of the House of Representatives the Senators will take the seats reserved for them on the right and left of the main aisle.

The President *pro tempore* will occupy the Speaker's chair. The Speaker of the House will occupy a seat at his left. The Chaplains of the Senate and of the House will occupy seats on the right and left of the presiding officers of their respective Houses.

The orator of the day, Hon. GEORGE BANCROFT, will occupy a seat at the table of the Clerk of the House. The Chairmen of the Joint Committee of Arrangements will occupy seats at the right and left of the orator, and next to them will be seated the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House.

The other officers of the Senate and of the House will occupy seats on the floor at the right the left of the Speaker's platform.

All being in readiness, Hon. LAFAYETTE S. FOSTER, President of the Senate *pro tempore*, will call the two houses of Congress to order.

Prayer will be offered by Rev. DR. BOYNTON, Chaplain of the House of Representatives.

The Presiding Officer will then introduce to the audience Hon. GEORGE BANCROFT, of New-York, who will deliver the memorial address.

The benediction will be pronounced by Rev. DR. GRAY, Chaplain of the Senate.

On the conclusion of the benediction, the Senators, following their President *pro tempore* and their Secretary, and preceded by their Sergeant-at-Arms, will return to the Senate Chamber; and the President of the United States, the orator of the day, and those present by invitation on the floor of the House will withdraw.

The Marine Band, stationed in the rotunda, will, after the Senate shall have returned to the Senate Chamber, perform national airs. The Capitol will then be open to the public.

The Commissioner of Public Buildings, Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate and of the House, and the doorkeeper of the House are charged with the execution of these arrangements.

SOLOMON FOOT,
Chairman on the part of the Senate.
E. B. WASHBURNE,
Chairman on the part of the House.

The Position of President Johnson.

From the Indianapolis Herald.

An old New-York friend of ours, who is spending the Winter in Washington, incloses to us the letter of "Agate," of the 11th of January, ultimo, to the Cincinnati *Gazette*, accompanied by the following letter:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 30, 1866.

MY DEAR JUDGE: I inclose herewith a marked article. I called on the President and asked him if he had seen and read it. He said he had. I asked him if it correctly represented his views. He said that it substantially did, and that he had no material criticism to offer. He then went over the various points of his policy, as he had often done with me before, all in harmony with the views set forth in this letter of "Agate."

You "guess," I see in the *Herald*, that he will sign the Suffrage Bill. I will risk my future political existence on his veto. When you see it stated that there is no rupture between him and the radicals, do not believe it. I know better and they know better, and are only whistling, like boys in a graveyard, to keep up appearances.

The President talks freely and to everybody alike, and I never had a conversation with him that did not please me. He says that he does not wish to seem the agressor, but that he will meet all issues that are made against his declaimed policy.

Mr. VOORHEES I may observe in conclusion, will be voted out of his seat in a few days by the most infamous decision ever made. Your friend,

Hon. S. E. PERKINS, Indianapolis, Indiana.

SCIENTIFIC ITEMS.

The immense amount of transportation railroads are called to bear, has necessitated an enlargement of the means of transport; and, from the day of trial at Rainhill, which decided the use of the locomotive, the weight and power of these engines have steadily increased until the climax has been reached in a 42-ton engine for the Erie Road. But the movement of such weights as thirty and thirty-five tons over a road, are very injurious to its permanent wear, and enhance the cost of repair enormously. Among many expedients to obviate the necessity of such weights, is the plan tried in England with great success, of placing driving wheels and cylinders on the tender of the locomotive, to which steam is supplied from the boiler of the engine. This enlarges the amount of surface in contact with the rails, and the effective power of the machine is increased just 50 per cent. On roads with steep inclines such engines are peculiarly valuable, as they will surmount an incline with a full train instead of being obliged to make two trips. The principal use of such tenders is on the Great Northern Railway in England. Forty-six "auxiliary tenders," as they are called, are at work there, and give such results that it is surprising they have not gone into more general use. The coal traffic of that road is conducted at the high speed of twenty miles an hour, including stops; and as there are several inclines of 1 in 200—some of them three, four and even eight miles long—it is evident that very powerful engines are needed. The engines weigh thirty to thirty-five tons, having sixteen-inch cylinders, twenty-four inch stroke and six coupled wheels of five feet diameter. Alone, such engines carry gross loads of 280 tons, or a load of 210 tons, up an incline of 1 in 178. Aided by a tender weighing empty about eighteen tons, and fitted with twelve-inch cylinders, fifteen-inch stroke and six coupled wheels, four feet six inches diameter, the same engines take 315 tons up the same incline, and work trains of 450 tons gross. This is a gain of fifty per cent. The fire-box had to be enlarged from 17¼ to 26¼ square feet, in order to furnish more steam—the cost of all the alterations being about £450 to £500. These tenders have run in two years 1,011,963 miles, of which 430,000 miles were run in the last six months. The idea of such tenders is not new as they were used in 1845. But the successful adaptation of the principle is new. The mode of connection between the tender-cylinders and the engine boiler is by a copper tube bent into easy curves, which is sufficiently elastic for all practical purposes. A saving is effected by heating the water in the tender by means of the waste steam. The cost of locomotive power on this railway is as follows: In 1855, 8.29d. per train mile run; 1856, 8.01d.; 1857, 8.26d.; 1858, 8.24d.; 1859, 7.94d.; 1860, 8.07d.; 1861, 8.15d.; 1862, 8.79d.; 1863, 8.47d. and in 1864, 9.05d.

Some of the most interesting of the recent discoveries in science have gone to show the universal distribution of some substances, and the composite nature of some that have hitherto been considered elements. Of the former is the fact that no substance is more widely distributed through at least one of the physical divisions of the earth than sulphur. Mr. W. H. BARRETT, assistant to Prof. TYNDALL, while experimenting on heat, found a peculiar blue color appeared on every substance that was brought in contact with the hydrogen flame. It flashed for an instant and then passed away. If the substance were broken, the fresh surface gave no trace of the color. Every possible material was tried with the same result, but when mineralogical specimens were taken from a cabinet, it was found that the same substances which had before given a distinct illumination, now gave no trace. After pursuing the investigation through a long series of perplexing contradictions, it was found that the color came from some substance which was deposited from the air, and that with one exception only such materials as were exposed to the atmosphere gave the color. That exception was vulcanized India rubber, and this fact hinted that sulphur was the cause of the coloration, which was proved to be the fact. The reason that the mineralogical specimens gave no color was that they were so tightly closed in the cases that no deposit could take place in them. Even one 200,000th part of sulphur can be detected by this test. As to the compound nature of bodies hitherto held to be simple, the proof accumulated as yet lies principally against the elementary character of oxygen and nitrogen. The doubt against the first has grown gradually out of the investigation into the nature of ozone and antozone, those remarkable esoteric substances which have so far defied the most delicate analysis and the most profound investigation. The proof that nitrogen is a composite body is one of the glories of the spectroscope. The doubt has existed as a suspicion for years, but the proofs of its correctness are now accumulating so fast that it is not merely possible but probable that a few more years will see the nature of this gas established. A pamphlet has lately been published in England which maintains that nitrogen and carbonic oxide are two states of the same substance, and gives some very strong arguments in support of the theory, Prof. MITSCHULISCH in a paper on the application of the spectroscope to the detection of chlorine bromine and iodine, makes the extraordinary "preliminary announcement" that he is convinced that nearly all the metalloids are really compounds.

In all cities, large warehouses in which a great deal of hoisting has to be done, are fitted with small engines for the performance of such work, and if it were not for the additional insurance and the danger always attending steam boilers, such appliances would be more frequently employed. These objections can both be avoided, and a neat and inexpensive motive power obtained in warehouses, by the use of turbine water-wheels, supplied by water from the street mains. Such wheels take up very little room, work well, cost nothing when in use but the interest on their first cost, and this first cost is much less than even the boiler for an engine. Water engines, in which a piston is worked by water instead of steam, are also used. One of them raised fifteen hundred weight from the ground to the highest story of a warehouse, in seven minutes, with an expenditure of 120 gallons of water.

Capt. COWPER COLES, whom the English claim to be the inventor of turret iron-clads, has connected his name with a more authentic invention. After many failures by other inventors in endeavoring to prevent the fouling of iron ships, he suggests the employment of Portland cement, which under water sets as hard as stone. To place it on the ship he fastens sheets of iron to the bottom, having leaves cut in them which stand out at an angle. This makes a "hedgehog-back" surface, to which the cement will cling like mortar to lathing. The ship then has a perfect stone coating, to which any sort of anti-fouling mixture can be applied, or copper can be placed on the cement, as on a wooden ship. Whether the coating will lessen a vessel's speed must be ascertained by experiment.

It has been found that the inspiratory power of the lungs is greatest at in men of 5 feet 7 inches or 5 feet 8 inches height, and decreases with greater proportion. It decreases proportionally, that is to the weight of the body. As the air taken into the lungs is the fuel of the body, this, of course, is the true measure of vital power, and the fact that a man of 5 feet 7 inches in height possesses more fuel in proportion to the amount of his muscular tissue, explains why light weights, like TOM SAYERS, are able to stand up against men of apparently far greater power. This is the most enduring stature. The expiratory movement of the lungs is one-third stronger than the inspiratory, but the latter is the truer measure of the *vis vital.*

A portion of the mud brought up from the bed of the Atlantic by the ropes and propels employed to raise the Atlantic cable after it had parted, has been subjected to miscroscopical examination and found to be almost the same as the chalk from Dover. It is made up entirely of organisms chiefly in fragments, and has all the appearance of a chalk bed in process of formation. This is merely an additional proof to an old theory, but as a project is suggested, and will probably be carried out, for compiling a complete list of all the species found in the mud, a considerable interest to science may be made.

England does not by any means absorb all the war ship building for foreign governments. In France at the present time there are building an iron ship for the King of Prussia, an iron-clad frigate for the Italian government, two iron-clad gunboats and a corvette for the Brazilian Emperor, two more iron-clad corvettes for Italy, and three iron-clad batteries for Egypt. Besides these, engines of 300 and 2,400-horse power for Russian account, dredging machines and steamers for Egypt, and many other contracts are being executed in various parts of France.

American farmers may learn from Russian serfs how to store their corn in safety. In Russia a pit is dug in the ground, in a well-drained place, and the sides hardened by long exposure to fire. Before the grain is introduced straw is ignited in the pit to purify and dry the air. The grain is thrown in and packed close. It is said to have been preserved in this way forty years, without deterioration.

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OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY, Nos. 54 and 56 Exchange-place, NEW-YORK, Feb. 5, 1866.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT STEAMSHIP STOCK.—The Directors of the Central American Transit Company, exercising the right conferred by the charter of the company of increasing the capital, separating the property and business and dividing the stock of the company, offer to the stockholders and to the public, for the purpose of paying the existing liabilities of the company and perfecting their steamship lines, and of improving and operating the transit, 40,000 shares of the Central American Steamship Stock, payable cash, 10 per cent. Feb. 15; 10 per cent. March 15; 10 per cent. April 15; 5 per cent. May 15; 5 per cent. June 15; 5 per cent. July 15, and 5 per cent. Aug. 15.

The subscribers have the right to exchange Central American Transit Stock at par for Central American Steamship Stock at par, at any time of payment of installments, in amounts not to exceed the above-mentioned payments in cash on their respective subscriptions, for which certificates of full-paid steamship stock will be issued as exchanges are made.

Scrip certificates will be given on payment of the installments in cash.

On the 15th August the option of the right to exchange Central American Transit Stock for Central American Steamship Stock will cease.

A prospectus will be ready for delivery at the office of the company, Nos. 54 and 56 Exchange-place, on and after the 6th inst. WM. H. WEBB, President.
A. J. HAMILTON, Secretary.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, Dec. 23, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the Mechanics and Traders' National Bank, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled an Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing business under said act.

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Mechanics' and Traders' National Bank of the City of New-York, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking, under the act aforesaid.

[SEAL.] In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 23d day of December, 1865.
FREEMAN CLARKE,
No. 1,634. Comptroller.

CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON COMPANY.—NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS.—The undersigned, Trustees under the second mortgage of this company, will receive proposals for the sale to them for the purposes of the sinking fund, of all or any part of thirteen of the second mortgage bonds, such proposals to be in writing, addressed to the Trustees, and left at the office of this company, on or before the 14th day of February, instant, stating the number of bonds offered and the lowest price at which they will be sold.
CHAS. A. RAPELLO,
FREDERICK A. COE, } Trustees.
JAMES C. BELL,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1866.

NOTICE.—THE MISSISQUOI BANK, FORMERLY located and doing business at Sheldon, Franklin County, Vermont, having been represented insolvent and enjoined by the Court of Chancery, and the undersigned appointed receiver, and the time limited to six months from this date within which the creditors of said bank must present and prove their claims against said bank, creditors are hereby notified that the undersigned will receive such claims at the banking-house of said bank, in Sheldon, Vermont. D. D. WEAD, Receiver.
SHELDON, Vermont, Jan. 17, 1866.

BROAD TOP COAL AND IRON COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS for the election of seven directors for the ensuing year will be held (in conformity with the laws of Pennsylvania) at Carlisle's Hotel, Morrisville, Penn., on TUESDAY, Feb. 13, 1866, at 1 o'clock P. M. The polls will be open until 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 7th to the 13th February.
FRED. G. SCRIBA, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI R. R. CO., CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 1, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors and for the transaction of other business will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 21, 1866. The transfer books will be closed from Feb. 10 until Feb. 22.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

THE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., CHILLICOTHE, Ohio, Jan. 30, 1866.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE bonds of this company, due Feb. 1, will be paid on and after that date at the American National Bank, No. 80 Broadway.
W. E. WATSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES BANK NOTE CO., No. 71 BROADWAY, Feb. 6, 1866.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF TRUSTEES OF THE UNITED STATES BANK NOTE COMPANY will be held at their office on THURSDAY, Feb. 15. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
STEPHEN PAUL, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Quicksilver Mining Company will be held at the Continental Hotel in the City of Philadelphia, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of February, 1866, at 1 o'clock P. M. J. B. RANDOL, Sec.

WANTED TO LOAN—$8,000 OR $10,000, ON bond and mortgage, on improved real estate worth double the amount. Interest payable at the office of the subscriber. A. P. WHITEHEAD, No. 6 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 8 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 5, 1866.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY have this day declared a dividend for the month of January of ONE PER CENT. upon the capital stock of the company, payable on the 20th inst.

Transfer books will be closed from the 15th to the 20th inst., both days inclusive. AUSTIN STEVENS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BENNEHOFF AND PIT HOLE OIL COMPANY, No. 23 Pine-st., N. Y., Feb. 7, 1866.

THE TRUSTEES OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of (2) Two Per Cent for January, payable on the 20th inst. Transfer Books will be closed from the 15th to 20th inst., inclusive.
JAMES DEVEAU, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN UMBRELLA FRAME COMPANY, Feb. 6, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six (6) per Cent. payable on and after March 1.
JOSEPH BLACK, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID.
Free from government tax.
THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of Twenty-sixth-street and Third-avenue.

LEGAL NOTICES.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF THE District Court, U. S. S. D. New-York, in the matter of WILLIAM T. VOORHIES, a bankrupt, I will sell at public auction, at the door of said court, on MONDAY, the 19th February, at four o'clock P. M., all the interest of said bankrupt which is vested in me, on four lots in the City of New-York, known as lots Nos. 160, 161, 162, 163, on the Prospect Tract Map, on the north side of 116th-st., distant 400 feet easterly from the 10th-av.
WM. COVENTRY H. WADDELL,
Official or General Assignee.
DATED NEW-YORK, Feb., 1866.

ASTROLOGY.

PROF. NELSON CAN BE CONSULTED on the events of life, at No. 129 Stanton-st., for a short time. Ladies, 50 cents; gents, 75 cents. Hours, 10 A. M. to 9 P. M.

AUCTION SALES.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer. Office No. 28 Pine-st., New-York.

EXECUTOR'S SALE
OF VALUABLE PRODUCTIVE REAL ESTATE IN BROOKLYN, EASTERN DISTRICT.
JAMES M. MILLER will sell at auction on
MONDAY, FEB. 12, 1866,
At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, under the direction of the executors of the late Grover C. Furman, deceased, the following valuable productive property, in the [illegible], viz.:
Frame dwelling-house and lot No. [illegible]
Frame dwelling-house and lot No. [illegible] South 1st-st.
Frame dwelling-house and lot No. [illegible] South 1st-st.
Frame dwelling-house and lot No. [illegible] South 2d-st.
Brick store and dwelling, No. [illegible] 4th-st.
Brick store and dwelling, No. [illegible] 4th-st.
Brick store and dwelling, No. [illegible] 4th-st.
Brick dwelling-house, northeast corner of 3d and South 1st sts.
Brick dwelling-house, No. 97 Broadway.
Brick dwelling-house, No. 99 Broadway.
Brick dwelling-house.
Terms at sale. For maps and further particulars inquire at the office of the auctioneer, No. 28 Pine-st., New-York.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, Auctioneers.
SUPERB COLLECTION OF
FINE MODERN PICTURES
BY THE MOST
CELEBRATED EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN ARTISTS,
among which will be found the works of
Troyon,
Merle,
Fichel,
Plassan,
J. Hobbs,
Stevens,
Lambinet,
Patrois,
Rozier,
P. Delaroche,
Laufaut de Metz,
Leffert,
Bouguer,
Compte Calix,
W. Whittredge,
J. M. Hart,
Cropsey,
J. F. Kensett,
Weir,
Suydam,
Gifford,
W. T. Richards,
Lambdin,
Carl Brandt,
Guy,
Beard,
Culverhouse,
Verboeckhoven,
J. T. Peele,
Coleman,
Ranney,
Cranch,
Van Beest,
Hecking,
W. Nehlig,
J. G. Baker,
Lazelle,
Anelli,
Ianson,
Reichardt,
Rossiter,
Zeim,
and others of equal celebrity.
ALSO
8 PICTURES for account of J. J. ROGERS, of No. 3 John-st., not called or paid for from sale of 1865 and left to be sold by H. H. LEEDS & MINER, at their Dusseldorf Gallery, on the EVENINGS of THURSDAY 15th, and FRIDAY 16th of February, at 7½ o'clock each evening. Now on exhibition FREE, with catalogue.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
EXECUTORS' SALE
OF PROPERTY ON BEAVER, GREENWICH, WEST, TWENTIETH AND TWENTY-FIRST STREETS.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 13, 1866, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the executors of Henry Hendricks:
BEAVER-ST.—Valuable four-story brick store, No. 30 Beaver-st., north side, between Broad and William sts. Lot about 21x83.
GREENWICH-ST.—No. 25—Three-story brick building near Rector-st. About 25x115.
WEST-ST.—SOUTHEAST CORNER OF HOBOKEN-ST.—Coffee Hotel, opposite Albany Steamboat Landing.
WEST 20TH-ST.—The valuable three-story brick house and lot No. 75 West 20th-st., near 6th av.; 25x20 feet. Lot 25x92.
WEST 21ST-ST.—The valuable three-story brick house and lot No. 112 West 21st-st., near 6th-av.; 25x55 feet. Lot 25x92.
WEST 21ST-ST.—The valuable three-story brick house and lot, new, No. 152 West 21st-st., between 6th and 7th avs. House 20x32. Lot 20x92.
Maps, &c., at the office of the Auctioneers, E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

H. H. LEEDS & MINER WILL SELL by auction, on MONDAY, Feb. 12, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 6 Depau-row, (Bleecker-st.,) corner of Sullivan-st.
MORTGAGE SALE
(By order of the Mortgagee.)
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Consisting of velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets; carved rosewood suites, covered in striped satin; carved rosewood medallion chairs, in green plush, with sofa to match; black walnut marble-top centre table, black walnut Sleepy Hollow chair, gilt frame French plate mantel mirror, one-half circular centre sofas, bronzed figures, carved gilt marble-top centre tables, carved black walnut marble-top hall-stand, carved black walnut hall chairs to match, carved black walnut and mahogany marble-top dressing bureaus, carved black walnut and mahogany bedsteads, hair mattresses, straw paillasses, bolsters and pillows, quilts, comforters and sheets, worsted brocatel window curtains, gilt cornices; lounges, in feather and rags; mahogany marble-top washstands, carved black walnut wardrobe, velvet and ingrain stair carpets, stair rods, oak extension dining-table, oak cane-seat dining-chairs, with a general assortment of kitchen furniture.

SCHUYLKILL COAL AT AUCTION.
No. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1866.
THE NEW-YORK AND SCHUYLKILL COAL COMPANY will sell at public auction, by JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., auctioneers, on THURSDAY, Feb. 15, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, at the salesroom of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, No. 26 Exchange-place, corner William-st.,
4,000 tons of steamboat coal,
2,700 tons of broken coal,
afloat and in store for immediate delivery.
This coal has been mined from the Black Heath and Broad Mountain Mines of the Company in Schuylkill County, Penn., and has uniformly been given the preference for government steamers when it could be had.
The coal may be put aboard direct from the pier of the Company, foot of 14th-st., East River, or delivered from boats alongside of steamers or vessels, or may remain for a limited time subject to the order of purchaser.
Terms of sale will be cash.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., NO. 3 PINE-ST., will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 13, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:
The valuable three and a half story brick house and lot No. 65 East 4th-st., near Bowery.
House 25x55 feet; in good order throughout.
Lot 25x101 feet.
A genteel residence for a private family.
Terms—Ten per cent. at sale; two-thirds can remain on mortgage at 6 per cent. per annum; balance in thirty days, when the papers will be ready.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF TWO VERY VALUABLE ADJOINING LOTS ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) on TUESDAY, Feb. 13, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon, two of the most desirable lots on Brooklyn Heights, situated on Columbia, running through to Furman-st., each lot 25x150 feet, commanding a view of the city and harbor of New-York, and within ten minutes distance from the foot of Wall-st., and in the best and most fashionable neighborhood and amidst the best improvements in the City of Brooklyn. Maps at the auction room, No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 13, 1866, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the heirs of Cornelius Schenck, deceased:
House and lot No. 43 West 33d-st.; houses and lots Nos. 45, 47 and 49 Laurens-st.; houses and lots Nos. 219 and 221 Sullivan-st.; houses and lots Nos. 69 and 71 Elizabeth-st.; houses and lots Nos. 162 and 163 Hester-st.; house and lot No. 114 Mott-st., corner of Hester-st.; house and lot No. 83 Essex-st.; houses and lots Nos. 40, 26 and 28 Mulberry-st., No. 28 being the corner of Park-st.; Nos. 94, 103 and 105 Park-st.; and No. 20 City Hall-place.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 451 EIGHTH-AV., NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1866.

GOVERNMENT HORSES.—THE FINAL and last sale of government horses will take place on TUESDAY, the 13th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., at the corner of 35th-st. and 10th-av., New-York City.
L. LOWRY MOORE,
Captain and A. Q. M.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.—P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer, will sell on TUESDAY, Feb. 13, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, 12 lots on the south side of 18th-st., between Avenues B and C and 12 lots on the north side of 17th-st., between Avenues B and C. The above lots are in the immediate vicinity of the proposed market. Maps at the office, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

BURDETT, JONES & CO., Auctioneers.
NOTICE.
CUMBERLAND COAL AT AUCTION.
BURDETT, JONES & CO. will sell on TUESDAY, Feb. 13, 1866, at 11 o'clock, at Merchant's Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, 3,000 tons Cumberland coal, now in this city. Samples can be seen at office.

TO LET.

TO RENT—A FARM AT LITTLETON, NEAR Morristown, N. J., on shares, with or without team, &c.; buildings good, and 115 acres of productive improved land; the owner would board with tenant, if agreeable, for the Summer. Apply on the premises to HEZEKIAH H. MILLER, or to SOLOMON S. HULL, No. 429 Canal-st.

TO LET—FOR SIX MONTHS OR LONGER, A cottage house on the Hudson, three-quarters of a mile south Poughkeepsie depot; fine river view; contains five rooms; perfectly dry; no garden. Possession from 1st of April. Rent $15 per month. Address T. H. R., Box No. 123 Times Office.

THE WHOLE UPPER PART OF CORNER BUILDING, No. 566 Broadway, to let, for a term of years, for a light manufacturing wholesale business; has a fine showroom facing on Broadway and Prince-st. Inquire of J. W. McKINNEY, in the store. Also a good basement, entrance on Prince-st., will be altered.

TO LET, FURNISHED—A DESIRABLE dwelling house on 30th-st., between 5th and Madison-avs., in complete order. Possession immediately, or 1st of May. Apply to ROBERT ABBOTT, No. 15 Livingston-place.

TO LET—ON BROOME-ST., NEAR BROADway, a suit of lofts about 50 feet front on a corner, with good light. Also a four-story building on Crosby-st., near Broome. For particulars apply to JAMES M. TAYLOR, No. 37 Pine-st.

TO LET—FOUR-STORY BRICK HOUSE AND lot, 14th-st., near 8th-av. Also on 20th-st., near 4th-av. Also on Livingston-place. Apply to
ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

A RARE CHANCE.—STORE NO. 264 BOWERY to let, suitable for dry goods, fancy goods or millinery. Apply to DAVIDSON BROTHERS, No. 264 Bowery.

TO LET—AT NOS. 817 AND 819 BROADWAY, corner of 12th-st., a spacious hall; also, front and corner rooms. JOHN S. KELSO, No. 59 Liberty-st.

OFFICES IN NO. 17 NASSAU-ST. TO LET.—Basement, first and second floors. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE UNFURNISHED HOUSE NO. 46 University-place. Apply between 12 and 3 o'clock.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN.—Two unfurnished rooms wanted by a young gentleman and his wife, in a private family, in a pleasant location. Address, stating full particulars, H. H., Box No. 2,621 New-York Post-office; boarding-house keepers need not answer.

WANTED—BOARD FOR THE SUMMER BY A gentleman, wife, two children and nurse, in or near Morristown, N. J. Address, with particulars, Box No. 431 New-York Post-office.

FIFTH-AVENUE.—SUITS OR SINGLE rooms, without or with first-class board, can be had on applying at No. 119 5th-av.; references exchanged.

AT NO. 176 BLEECKER-ST., SIX BLOCKS WEST OF BROADWAY—75 rooms with first-class board, $7 to $12; also on the seashore, 35 miles from New-York.

A HANDSOME HALL ROOM TO LET—Hot and cold water, bath and gas; dinner at 6. Apply at No. 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

BOARDING.—PARLOR AND TWO BED-ROOMS adjoining, suitable for three persons; rooms for gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, No. 34 West 29th-st.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT ROOM TO LET with board to one or two single gentlemen, at No. 25 Abingdon-square. References exchanged.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE IN JERSEY CITY,
TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.
The large warehouse, heavy frame, new, Nos. 111 to 121 Montgomery-st., 100 feet front by 75 feet deep, two stories; first floor 14 feet in the clear, second 11 feet; good light front and rear; 12 large skylights, 5 feet by 10; no partitions; heated by the most approved machinery and suitable for any kind of manufacturing business, being in the great centre of manufacturing, adjoining the Atlantic and Great Western Locomotive Works, Continental Iron Company, Railroad and [illegible] Factory, within 15 minutes of the business centre of New-York by the Cortland or Canal-st. Ferries. Will be sold on easy terms; price moderate. Also, two excellent business locations on Newark-av.; a brick house and lot on Jersey-av. For particulars, address LEWIS R. WOOD, No. 69 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

ROBERT MACLAY, NO. 79 CEDAR-st., offers for sale:

12 Hammond-st., 3-story brown-stone, gas fixt's	$11,500
W. 31st-st., 25x[illegible], fine location	14,500
East Broadway, No. 42 leasehold, 25x—	6,000
East Broadway, No. 46 leasehold, 25x—	6,000
Lewis-st., No. 66, house with stables on rear, 25x100	7,000
Water-st., No. 241, house and lot, 25x100	5,000
Water-st., No. 242, house and lot	7,500
Baxter-st., Nos. 60 and 62, near Franklin	10,000
Baxter-st., Nos. 30 and 32, near Chatham	20,000
6th-st., near Tompkins-square, 300x200	11,000
87th-st., bet. 3d and 4th avs., modern impr'ments	9,000
Bergen, N. J., 502x168, corner Belmont-av.	12,000
Newark, No. 168 Orange-st., fine house, four lots	8,500
Brooklyn houses from $3,000 to $12,000. 30 lots	3,500
Town of New-Lots, L. I., $300 each, the whole	6,000

Central Park lots, farms, choice Western lands, &c.; loans negotiated, rents collected, taxes paid in all parts of the United States.

HOUSES FOR SALE—BY BENEDICT & CO., No. 32 Pine-st.

West 40th-st., three-story brick	$10,000
East 17th-st., 4-story brown-stone, Eng. basem't	30,000
East 31st-st., 4-story brown-stone, Eng. basem't	22,000
West 34th-st., 4-story brown-stone, Eng. basem't	28,000
West 19th-st., 3-story high stoop brick	9,000
West 20th-st., 3-story brick, lot 100x100	40,000
East 37th-st., 3-story brick, high stoop	6,500
West 29th-st., 3-story brown-stone, high stoop	13,000
7th-av., near 32d-st., brick, high stoop	11,500
No. 58 Leonard-st., 5 stories and basement	45,000
112th-st., near cottage house	3,500

BARGAINS.—FOR SALE—THREE-STORY brown-stone in 38th-st., between 5th and 6th av.; four-story brown-stone in 36th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; three-story brown-stone front in 49th-st., near Broadway; four story brown-stone front in 49th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway; several brown-stone houses in 49th-st., between 6th and 7th avs; also, four-story brown-stone houses in 48th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; and choice of four-story brown-stone houses in 37th and 38th sts. between 5th and 6th avs. Desirable building lots on 32d, 33d, 34th and 35th sts., between 5th and 6th avs., and Madison and 5th avs. J. K. POND, No. 586 6th-av., between 34th and 35th sts.

BEAUTIFUL HOUSE AND GROUNDS for sale at East Brooklyn; fine healthy location. The house is situated on Fulton-av., near Grand-av., on an elevated position; has fine carriage-house and stable and other outhouses; fine garden, grapes, shrubbery and large shade trees, &c. This property is accessible by the horse-cars and omnibuses, constantly, and in about half an hour from the City of New-York. Terms easy and possession 1st of May. Inquire of C. MACGEORGE, No. 298 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FARM IN AMHERST COUNTY, Va., 12 miles from Lynchburgh; will be sold with stock and implements if desired; contains 200 acres, an orchard of all kinds of fruit, a double brick house with 12 rooms and in prime order, outbuildings, &c. The location is extremely beautiful and healthy. Terms reasonable. Apply by letter to Dr. F. G. TOMPKINS, care Col. B. F. Walker, Lynchburgh, Va., or to J. P. MANN, No. 38 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—IN JERSEY CITY, A VERY DEsirable three-story high-stoop and basement brick house, nearly new, on Grand-st., between Henderson and Grove. Good location. Possession May 1. Will be sold cheap for cash; owner going to Europe. Apply to D. W. STONE, Agent, on Henderson-st., near York, or in this city, at No. 37 Murray-st., third loft, between 3 and 4 in the afternoon.

ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE A DESIRABLE residence; modern house, with 13 rooms, bathroom, &c.; stable and outbuildings in complete order; 3½ acres of land ten minutes walk from depot, over flagged sidewalk; fine fruit and vegetable garden; grounds well cultivated, with a beautiful grove, and brook of clear spring water on the premises. Apply to
ROWLAND JOHNSON, No. 54 Beaver-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—TWO DWELLING-HOUSES, HATter's shop and outbuildings, with lot attached of about three acres, at Millburn, N. J.; the premises will be sold as a whole or in parcels to suit; title good; terms easy. Apply on the premises to WILLIAM PETTIGREW or JOHN WHITEHEAD, No. 145 Market-st., Newark, N. J.

BROOKLYN AND EAST NEW-YORK COTTAGES AND LOTS FOR SALE.—Situated on Howard-av., Hopkins-st. and Classon-av., Brooklyn, and on Atlantic and Vanscelen avs., &c., East New-York, $1,200, $1,500 to $8,000; 20 elegant dwellings at $4,000 to $9,000. CHAS. R. MILLER, Atlantic-av., East New-York, or No. 9 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn.

YONKERS COUNTY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Good house, 16 rooms, barn, carriage-house, &c., with 6 acres, fine orchard and abundance of fruit; good view of the Hudson River; location unsurpassed—on North Broadway. Inquire on the premises, or of DE VOE BROTHERS, No. 211 Greenwich-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT AT Peekskill, commanding a magnificent view of the Hudson; house has all the modern improvements; good outbuildings; about 35 acres of land; terms easy. Picture of the house and particulars at DERRICKSON & BARTLETT'S, No. 30 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE—OPPOSITE STUYVESANT-square, 15th-st.—A first-class four-story brown-stone house; high stoop; parlors frescoed; recently painted throughout; with or without furniture, which has been in use only a few months; immediate possession. Apply to WILLIAM E. GREENE, Nos. 32 and 34 Vesey-st.

FOR SALE—BY MACOMBER & STAATS, NO. 78 Broadway, Room No. 36, splendid furnished house near Fifth-av. Hotel, four story, brown stone; also 200 houses in Brooklyn, furnished and unfurnished; some immediate possession. Also, farms all over. Fine residence, Flatbush, L. I.

$12,000.—BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—FIRST-class and stylish residence, 14 rooms, all modern improvements; 1½ acre choice garden, fruit, shade, &c., finely located near the park; also farms and residences; all sizes and localities, $3,000 to $50,000.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AN OLD-ESTABLISHED BROADway manufacturing confectionery in the most central part; cheap rent; long lease; money-making business; the present owner wants to retire from business; has been established for twenty years; price $6,000. Address T. O., confectionery, Box No. 116 Times Office.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A LARGE DOUBLE dwelling house with about six acres of ground, situated on Erie Railroad, 8 miles from Jersey City, five minutes' walk from depot. Apply to HENRY D. LAW, No. 24 Vesey-st.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE high-stoop house, No. 142 4th-st., near Washington-square; three rooms deep to second story; price low and terms easy. Apply to MOORE & BROWN, No. 31 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY ATTIC AND BASEment frame dwelling, two lots, southwest corner of 19th-st. and 4th av., Brooklyn; marble mantels, sliding doors, with stained glass in parlors. FLANDREAU, Box No. 180 Times Office.

HARLEM HOUSE FOR REMOVAL FOR SALE—Two-story, attic and extension, croton, gas and bath in; a chance for a bargain; house southeast corner 125th-st. and 7th-av. For terms apply east side 1st-av., first house below 113th-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY, HIGH-STOOP, brown-stone front house and lot, No. 151 West 39th-st., containing all the modern improvements. For permits and particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—FOUR-STORY, HIGH-STOOP, brown-stone front house and lot on East 41st-st., near 5th-av., in perfect order and well furnished. For particulars and permits apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF DESIRABLE RESIdences on Murray Hill and other desirable locations; furnished and unfurnished. For particulars and permits apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—SIX YEARS' LEASE OF STORE, with entrance on two streets, suitable for dry goods and clothing or first-class restaurant. Inquire at No. 126 6th-av.

$6,000 FINE THREE-STORY HIGH-stoop brick house, lot 20x90, modern improvements; perfect order, on Morton-st., Williamsburgh; $5,000 can remain. W. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway.

A THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE AND lot in 40th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., will be sold cheap; is in thorough repair. Apply to BENEDICT & CO., No. 32 Pine-st.

FOR SALE ON UNION-SQUARE—A CORner improved property, suitable for merchants and others. Apply to ALVAH BEEBE,
No. 117 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—A WATER FRONT, WITH BULKhead nearly 300 feet front, in Brooklyn, suitable for any manufacturing or storage purposes. Apply to J. C. HULL'S SON, No. 32 Park-row, New-York.

FOR SALE—THE MANSION, 61ST-ST. AND 10TH-av., together with five lots of ground; will be sold separate if required. Inquire of
D. NEMIRS, No. 114 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE ON Broad-st., Newark, New-Jersey; brown-stone front; all the modern improvements. Will be finished by May 1.
A. P. WHITEHEAD, No. 6 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—CENTRAL PARK LOTS ON 5TH and 8th avs.; also on the street adjacent to the Park; also on the 5th-av., below the Park; also, lots in Harlem, in desirable locations up town. For particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—12 CENTRAL Park lots running from 89th to 90th sts.; also seven lots on 75th-st., near 3d-av. Apply to
JOHN B. COTTE, No. 136 Bowery.

FOR SALE—THE BUSINESS PROPERTY, NO. 198 Chambers-st., running through to No. 125 Reade-st., near Washington-st. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—WITH OR WITHOUT THE FURniture, the four-story extra-sized brick house and lot No. 29 University-place. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—3D-ST., 5TH AND 6TH AVS., FOUR-st. h. b. s.; No. 187 East 50th-st.; 3-st. h. b. s. furnished; 62d-st., 1st-av., 3-st. h. a. b. s. Apply to S. M. STYLES, No. 187 East 50th-st., at 1 or 6 P. M.

FOR SALE—HOUSE, TEN ACRES OF LAND, on the hill, 50 yards from the Span Spring, Woodbridge, N. J. Price $5,000. JONES, MAWBEY & CO., No. 200 Broadway, Rooms Nos. 7 and 8.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, FIRST-class, in Llewellyn Park. For full particulars see the *Independent* for this week and next; or apply to L. S. HASKELL, Orange, N. J.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BRICK HOUSE and lot No. 309 West 33d-st. Inquire of J. LAMBERT, No. 523 Greenwich-st.

MILL PROPERTY FOR SALE.—FLOUR and feed mills for sale, centrally located on the East River. Apply at No. 34 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO LEASE—FOR TWO OR THREE years, a first-class furnished house, in a desirable location, by a responsible party, who will take the best care of the property. This affords an excellent opportunity for families about visiting Europe. A fancy rent will not be paid. Address, with particulars of location, rent, &c., S. R. J., Box No. 180 Times Office.

VALENTINES.

VALENTINES! VALENTINES!
FEB. 14—WEDNESDAY.
CALL UPON STRONG.
CALL! CALL! ONE AND ALL.
He retails handsome Valentines at low prices.
T. W. STRONG, No. 98 Nassau-st., New-York.

DRY GOODS

CLOSING OUT SALE.

POSITIVELY
FOR
TEN DAYS.

VELVET RIBBONS,

500 ps. VELVET RIBBON, at 50c. per piece, worth $1 00
500 ps. VELVET RIBBON, at 75c. per piece, worth 1 25
500 ps. VELVET RIBBON, at $1 per piece, worth 2 00
200 ps. VELVET RIBBON, at $2 per piece, worth 4 00

FANCY RIBBONS,
SUITABLE FOR SASHES, SCARFS, TIES, &c.
200 ps. RIBBON, at 10 cents per yard, worth 25 cents.
500 ps. RIBBON, at 25 cents per yard, worth 75 cents.
800 ps. RIBBON, at 3 shillings per yard, worth 7 shil's.
100 ps. RIBBON, at 50 cents per yard, worth $1 00
200 ps. RIBBON, at $1 per yard, worth $1 50.

REAL VALENCIENNES LACES,
BLACK THREAD and GUIPURE,
AT
COST PRICE.

FRENCH FLOWERS,
FOR
BONNETS,
AND THE
HAIR.

CLOSING OUT, REGARDLESS OF COST.

CORSETS REDUCED FROM
$2 50 TO $1 50.

DRESS TRIMMINGS,
ORNAMENTS,
BUTTONS

ALL AT REDUCED PRICES.

J. BLUXOME,
No. 1,127 Broadway, bet. 25th and 26th sts.

THE GREAT SALE OF MUSLINS!
UNPARALLELED BARGAINS,
TREMENDOUS EXCITEMENT
AND A GREAT RUSH
FOR CHEAP MUSLINS.
STORE CROWDED FROM
8 O'CLOCK IN THE MORNING
TILL 6 O'CLOCK IN THE EVENING.
THE RUSH SO GREAT WE
ARE COMPELLED TO LOOK
THE DOORS IN THE AFTERNOON
AND ADMIT BUT FEW
CUSTOMERS AT A TIME;
ALL CAUSED
BY SELLING BEST MUSLINS
FROM 8 to 10 CENTS A YARD,
BELOW REGULAR RETAIL PRICES.
CHEAP GOODS, AND A STORE
CROWDED WITH CUSTOMERS,
LOOKS BETTER
THAN DEAR GOODS
AND SALESMEN IDLE.
MUSLINS BEING AN ARTICLE
NEEDED MORE OR LESS
IN EVERY FAMILY,
IS WHY WE BRING
THIS SALE TO YOUR NOTICE.
THE OTHER GOODS IN THE STORE
ARE FAR BELOW ORDINARY
RETAIL PRICES;
BUT THE
EXTRA BARGAINS THIS WEEK
WILL BE IN MUSLINS.
INSPECT THE PRICES GIVEN BELOW:
CUT THIS OUT FOR REFERENCE,
AND YOU WILL HAVE NO
DIFFICULTY IN BUYING

MUSLINS,	
AT 22c.,	WORTH 30c.
AT 25c.,	WORTH 35c.
AT 28c.,	WORTH 37½c.
AT 31c.,	WORTH 40c.
AT 35c.,	WORTH 45c.

We call particular attention to the muslins we offer this week. They are now 12½ cents a yard cheaper than they were a month ago, and have already COMMENCED TO ADVANCE. The prospects are that those who want Muslins this Spring will SAVE money by buying them at our prices, AT ONCE, at once.
BUY YOUR MUSLINS OF US
and save 10 cents a yard.
FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 272 Bleecker-st.

MUSLINS! MUSLINS!! MUSLINS!!!
GREAT ADVANCE IN WHOLESALE PRICES, BUT
NO ADVANCE IN OUR PRICES!
NOW IS YOUR TIME TO BUY CHEAPLY!
NOTICE OUR PRICES GIVEN BELOW.
UNBLEACHED MUSLINS.
FINE AND HEAVY AT 25c., WORTH 30c.
EXTRA, YARD WIDE, 28c., WORTH 35c.
BEST FINE, YARD WIDE, 31c., WORTH 37½c.
EXTRA HEAVY, YARD WIDE, 33c., WORTH 40c.
WHITE MUSLINS.
HANDSOME QUALITY, 3-4 WIDE, ONLY 22c.
VERY HEAVY, ONLY 25c., WORTH 30c.
WIDE AND HEAVY, 28c., WORTH 35c.
WIDE AND VERY FINE, 33c., WORTH 40c.
GOOD YARD WIDE, 28c., WORTH 35c.
EXTRA YARD WIDE, 37½c., WORTH 44c.
PILLOW-CASE MUSLIN VERY CHEAP.
EXTRA DOUBLE-WIDTH SHEETING, $1.
FOSTER & WELSH, No. 227 8TH-AV.

FOSTER & WELSH
HAVE JUST OPENED AN ENTIRE NEW LINE OF
AMOSKEAG SPRING PRINTS; PRICE 25c.
ALSO, NEARLY ONE HUNDRED
NEW STYLES AND COLORINGS
IN MERRIMACK, SPRAGUE, PACIFIC,
AMERICAN, AND OTHER BEST PRINTS.
Notwithstanding the recent rise in PRINTS, and the probability of their advancing still more, there will be
NO ADVANCE IN OUR PRICES,
We having bought very largely previous to the rise.
No. 227 8TH-AV., NEAR 22D-ST.

WET MUSLINS! WET MUSLINS!!
GREAT BARGAINS! GREAT BARGAINS!!
JUST RECEIVED, A LARGE LOT OF
WET MUSLINS, VERY HEAVY AND WIDE
TO BE SOLD 15c. A YARD BELOW USUAL PRICE.
FOSTER & WELSH, No. 227 8TH-AV.

GREAT BARGAINS IN ALPACAS.
WE WILL OFFER TO-MORROW,
FIVE CASES OF THE
BEST MAKES OF ALPACAS,
AT THE FOLLOWING PRICES:

AT 37½ CENTS.	WORTH 45 CENTS.
AT 40 CENTS.	WORTH 50 CENTS.
AT 50 CENTS.	WORTH 62½ CENTS.
AT 56 CENTS.	WORTH 75 CENTS.
AT 62½ CENTS.	WORTH 80 CENTS.
AT 75 CENTS.	WORTH 90 CENTS.

FINER QUALITIES EQUALLY CHEAP.
These Alpacas are the BEST makes known in the market. They have been bought in LARGE quantities since the DECLINE in GOLD, from 12½ to 20 cents a yard less than former prices, and will be sold much LESS than the ordinary retail rates.
FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 272 Bleecker-st.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Will offer at retail on
MONDAY, FEB. 12,
ELEGANT PARIS NOVELTIES
in Silk Dresses,
and Fancy Dress Goods,
Brussels Point Lace,
Lace Shawls, Barbes, &c.
Broadway and 10th-st.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
OUR PRESENT STOCK OF MOURNING GOODS will be offered at a great reduction, previous to receiving our Spring importations. The stock comprises everything desirable for mourning, at prices which must please the most economical.
Handsome Black Colorado, Empress and Crape Cloths, at $8, $9 and $10 per dress.
W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway, between Prince and Spring sts.

BEADS! BEADS!! BEADS!!!
AND FANCY GOODS.
M. P. BROWN, Importer,
No. 186 Pearl-st., New-York.

SHEETING, SHIRTING, PRINTS.
At still more reduced prices, at LAMBERT'S, No. 523 Greenwich-st.; good shirting for 25c., and extra from 30c. to 35c.; all the best prints 25c.

DESPRES,
MANUFACTURER OF FIRST QUALITY GLOVES.
No. 80 Rue Richelieu, Paris.

FANCY HOSIERY.
New styles, for walking, riding, skating and masquerade; also ladies' and misses' merino vests and drawers, made from fine Australian wool, of superior finish; white and scarlet cloth gloves, mittens, hoods, gaiters, &c. W. J. ELGER, 890 and 892 Broadway, near 19th-st. east side.

MME. DEMOREST'S GRAND OPENING of patterns of the Paris fashions for ladies' and children's dress for the Spring of 1866, at No. 473 Broadway, and all the branches, on THURSDAY, March 1.

5,000 HORSE BLANKETS AT $1 EACH, at No. 116 Liberty-st.

MEDICAL.

MEDICAL CLAIRVOYANT.
NO. 98 WEST 27TH-ST., BETWEEN 6TH and 7TH AVS.
As a medical clairvoyant Madame Winslow exceeds all others gifted with this wonderful power; she accurately locates and minutely describes all diseases, the cause, effect and remedy. Many of our most respectable and prominent citizens can testify to her remarkable powers and success in describing and curing the most aggravated, hopeless and desperate cases of dyspepsia, pulmonic affections, rheumatism, &c. Ring the basement bell.

STRICTURE, FISTULA, PILES, RADIcally cured without the knife, caustic or acid.
HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D.,
Operating and Consulting Surgeon, 2 Union-square.

MRS. W. H. MAXWELL, FEMALE Physician, No. 6 Greene-st., near Canal.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—"TO Dr. COLTON is due the credit of reviving the use of this important agent (Nitrous Oxide) in the practice of dentistry."—*Letter from Dr. Gasnochan.* That we administer the gas in the most safe and efficient manner, 6,000 patients and the Medical profession of New-York will testify. Offices No. 19 and 30 Cooper Institute.

DRS. GRIFFIN, NO. 286 GRAND-ST., opposite Lord & Taylor's, New-York, are inserting FULL or PARTIAL SETS of their IMPROVED ARTIFICIAL TEETH, with or without extracting the roots. Full sets on gold or platina, $25; silver or rubber, $10; partial sets per tooth, $2; silver or rubber, $1.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ITALIAN OPERA.
Director........................MAX MARETZEK.
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
REPERTOIRE OF THE WEEK.
MONDAY........................ONLY NIGHT OF MARTHA.
TUESDAY........................DON SEBASTIAN.
WEDNESDAY........................DON SEBASTIAN.
THURSDAY......OPERA IN BROOKLYN—CRISPINO.
FRIDAY........................FRA DIAVOLO.
SATURDAY........................GRAND MATINEE.
The sale of reserved seats and tickets for any of the above-named performances will commence TO-MORROW MORNING at all the regular ticket offices.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
The curtain to rise at 8 o'clock.
ON SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 17,
THE FIRST APPEARANCE,
In a new five-act play, by Isaac C. Pray, Esq., entitled
VIRGINIA OF ROME,
of
MISS LACOSTE.
VIRGINIA........................MISS LACOSTE
Other characters by Messrs. Clairmont, J. J. Prior, Archer, Hannah, Mrs. H. C. Stewart, Miss Helen Peterson, &c.
Secured seats ONE DOLLAR each, at the Academy, Messrs. Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701, and Mr. Pond's, No. 547 Broadway, and Siebel's, No. 5 Wall-st.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Sole Lessee and Manageress........................Mrs. JOHN WOOD
Stage Manager........................J. H. SELWYN
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
GENUINE SUCCESS
of the new farce, in two acts, now produced for the first time in America and entitled
WHO
KILLED
COCK
ROBIN?
Received nightly with
UNBOUNDED LAUGHTER,
and which will be repeated
EVERY EVENING DURING THE PRESENT WEEK,
with
MRS. JOHN WOOD........as........SATANELLA TINKLE
E. L. DAVENPORT........as........JACK RAGGETT
Mr. J. H. Stoddart and Miss Eliza Newton.
After which Douglas Jerrold's famed nautical drama of
BLACK-EYED SUSAN.
Mrs. John Wood........as........Dolly Mayflower
Mr. E. L. Davenport........as........William
Produced with new scenery by Hayes,
AND A POWERFUL CAST.

Mr. GEORGE FAWCETT ROWE,
from the principal London and Australian theatres will shortly make
HIS FIRST APPEARANCE IN NEW-YORK.

In active preparation, the new Burlesque of
CINDERELLA
AND A ROMANTIC SPECTACULAR DRAMA.
Doors open at 7¼ o'clock; curtain rises at 7¾.
Seats secured three days in advance.

IRVING HALL.
POZNANSKI CONCERTS.
CARD.
In consequence of the unparalleled success of these distinguished artists at their FIRST GRAND CONCERT, and the highly flattering reception given to them by one of the largest and most critical audiences ever assembled in IRVING HALL, the Management announce with great pleasure that the
BROTHERS POZNANSKI
will give their
SECOND GRAND CONCERT
on SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 17, 1866,
assisted by eminent artists, and
A FULL ORCHESTRA,
under the direction of
CARL ANSCHUTZ.
For particulars see programmes.
F. WIDDOWS, Manager.

PROF. CH. A. FŒPPEL,
(Pupil of Rink & Weber,)
Will commence a class in Theory, Harmony and Composition, for ladies and gents,
On MONDAY, 12th inst., at 8 P. M.,
AT THE
NATIONAL CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 152 (new No. 244) East 28th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.
TERMS, $10.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Sole Proprietor........................MR. J. W. LINGARD
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
First night of the engagement of the popular young American actor,
MR. G. C. BONIFACE,
since his successful engagement in California.
Revival of the immense drama of the
SEA OF ICE,
in all its original MAGNIFICENCE and THRILLING EFFECTS.
MR. G. C. BONIFACE
in his immense impersonation of
CARLOS, THE ADVENTURER.
Comic piece of
POUTER'S WEDDING.
Drama of the
SPIRIT OF THE BLACK MANTLE.
MR. BONIFACE EVERY NIGHT.

BRYANT'S—MECHANICS' HALL,
No. 472 Broadway, above Grand-st.
THE LIVE INGIN.
Hunkee Doree........................Dan Bryant
LITTLE MAC........as........THE MONKEY
LA SONNAMBULA.
Amina (with Rondo Finale)........................Rollin Howard
Nelse Seymour, Dave Reed, Neil Bryant, in
HOW ARE YOU, GREENBACKS?
Parquet, 50 cents; Family Circle, 30 cents.

DODWORTH'S HALL.—MISS CECELIA E. WHELAN'S Second Grand Entertainment, on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 12, 1866, assisted by Prof. J. B. Brown, in scenes and recitations. Mme. M. Bouligny, vocalist; Messrs. Charles and Joseph Ernest, violinists, late from the Conservatoire of Paris. Mr. Wm. Dressler, pianist. Tickets $1. To commence at 8.

SHIPPING.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship MORNING STAR will leave on SATURDAY, Feb. 17, at 3 P. M., from the company's pier, No. 46 North River. For freight or passage, apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., DIRECT.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
WEEKLY LINE
of side-wheel steamers, connecting with railroads throughout Georgia and Florida.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON........Capt. J. B. BAKER.
FLAMBEAU........................Capt. WM. B. EATON.
NIGHTINGALE....................Capt. WM. BREAKER.
GEN. BARNES....................Capt. THOS. H. MORTON.
First cabin passage....$25 | Deck........................$10

The new and splendid steamship FLAMBEAU leaves on SATURDAY, Feb. 17, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 36, North River.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 141 Broadway.
Agent at Savannah, Messrs. WILDER & FULLERTON. The Central Railroad is now open to Augusta. All goods consigned to the agent of the road will be forwarded free of commission.
All bills of lading furnished and signed on board.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
EMILY P. SOUDER........Capt. H. LOCKWOOD.
MONEKA........................Capt. WM. MARSHMAN.
The above splendid steamships will leave every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River, invariably landing cargo at Charleston on Monday morning.
The new and elegant steamship
MONEKA
will positively sail on THURSDAY, Feb. 15, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodation,
Apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.
Consignees at Charleston, ARCHIBALD, GETTY & CO. All bills of lading signed on board the ship.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
NOTICE TO SHIPPERS TO SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICAN POINTS.
Having concluded arrangements with the PACIFIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY and the CENTRAL AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, we are now prepared to receive and forward WITH DISPATCH all kinds of goods, to and from points on the SOUTH PACIFIC and CENTRAL AMERICAN COAST, under THROUGH BILL OF LADING at GREATLY REDUCED RATES.
For further particulars, classification of goods and rates, apply at our office, No. 84 Broadway.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS.
The new, elegant and very fast A1 steamship
SARAGOSSA,
CROWELL, Master,
is now receiving cargo, and will be dispatched for the above port on SATURDAY, Feb. 10, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to ARTHUR LEARY,
No. 73 William-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class steamship GEO. CROMWELL, Capt. E. E. VAILL, will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 14, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.
The STAR OF THE UNION follows on SATURDAY.

THE NORTH AMERICAN LLOYD'S steamship ATLANTIC, CHAS. HOYER commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 42 N. R., THURSDAY, 22d Feb., at 12 o'clock M., for Bremen, via Cowes, taking passengers to London, Havre, Southampton and Bremen. First cabin, $105; second cabin, $62 50; steerage, $37 50, payable in gold or its equivalent. For freight and passage apply to RUGER BROS., General Agents, No. 45 Beaver-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, NO. 41 CHAMBERS-ST.—Citizens about to travel abroad may procure passports of A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Passport Agent, Room No. 28.

STEAMBOATS.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:
7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.
10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, and Dunkirk, connecting with Lake Shore and Atlantic and Great Western Railways.
4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, Daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West; connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
8:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.
HUGH RIDDLE, General Superintendent.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent, N. York.

FOR CAMDEN DIRECT, VIA RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—Fare, $2. Excursion tickets, good for three days, $3.
On and after Jan. 8, 1866, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 11.20 P. M. Express line, through to Camden in five hours.
Passengers for Barnegat, Tuckerton, Hammonton, Egg Harbor City, &c., will take this train.
At 4 P. M., Accommodation line, arriving in Camden at 11 P. M.
FREIGHT for Camden, Vineland, &c., will be taken at low rates. If delivered before 12 o'clock, noon, will reach Camden the same night.
W. S. SNEDEN, Superintendent.
J. N. BILLINGS, Agent, Pier No. 3.

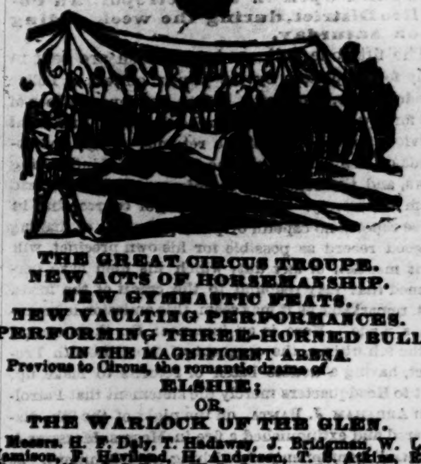
FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Trains North and East from New-Haven at 11 P. M.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A SMALL LOCOMOTIVE steam-boiler, two-horse power. Inquire of T. C. HICKS, No. 67 Chambers-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM AND CIRCUS.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
THE ONLY OPPORTUNITY.
LAST WEEK OF THE CIRCUS.
ENTHUSIASTIC DEMONSTRATIONS OF DELIGHT.
CROWDED AND APPRECIATIVE AUDIENCES.
A BRILLIANT FINALE TO A SPLENDID SUCCESS.
CIRCUS AND DRAMA TWICE EACH DAY.
AFTERNOON, at 3. EVENING, at 7.



THE GREAT CIRCUS TROUPE.
NEW ACTS OF HORSEMANSHIP.
NEW GYMNASTIC FEATS.
NEW VAULTING PERFORMANCES.
PERFORMING THREE-HORNED BULL
IN THE MAGNIFICENT ARENA.
Previous to Circus, the romantic drama of
ELSHIE;
OR,
THE WARLOCK OF THE GLEN.
Messrs. H. F. Daly, T. Hadaway, J. Bridgman, W. L. Jamison, F. Harfield, H. Anderson, T. J. Atkins, E. Stevens, Mrs. J. J. Prior, W. L. Jamison, G. Melville and Miss Emma Schell appear.
W. B. HARRISON........................Extemporaneous Singer.
GREAT LIVING CURIOSITIES.
THREE IMMENSE GIANTS, THREE DWARFS, TWO CIRCASSIAN GIRLS, LIVING SKELETONS, MAMMOTH FAT WOMAN, GLASS-BLOWERS, ALBINO BOY, COSMORAMAS, LEARNED SEAL, HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, 100,000 CURIOSITIES.
Admission 30 cts.; Children, under ten, 15 cts.
MONDAY, Feb. 19, will be produced A SCRIPTURAL HISTORICAL DRAMA OF ANCIENT EGYPT, with MAGNIFICENT SCENERY, COSTUMES, &c., of the most elaborate character, from AUTHENTIC SOURCES.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessee, Director and Manager........................G. L. FOX
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
LAST WEEK OF
MISS FANNY HERRING,
who will appear in the drama of
THE FEMALE DETECTIVE,
PERSONATING SIX DIFFERENT CHARACTERS,
Supported by the full dramatic company.
Also, drama of
THE DENOUNCER,
with Mr. G. L. Fox and corps of artists.
FRIDAY—FAREWELL BENEFIT OF MISS FANNY HERRING.

444. AMERICAN THEATRE,
BROADWAY.
Manager and Proprietor........................R. W. Butler.
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
The original drama, by J. G. Riggs, entitled
MILES O'REILEY'S CAMPAIGN.
The beautiful ballet divertissements, entitled
LES MESSINIENNES AND TERPSICHORE.
THE CORPS DE ETHIOPE
in their side-splitting acts, together with
THE FAMOUS TROUPE.
Doors open at 6, to commence at 7¾ o'clock.
MATINEE ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

THE
EXHIBITION OF FOREIGN PICTURES
at the STUDIO BUILDING, West 10th-st., will close on SATURDAY, the 24th inst.

MEETINGS.

PAINTERS.—AT A REGULAR MEETING OF the New-York Practical House Painters' Association, held on the 5th inst., it was unanimously Resolved, that on and after the first Monday in March next, the wages of the members of this association shall be $3 50 per day of 8 hours. By order VINCENT N. LE COMTE,
President.
PATRICK H. BYRNE, Recording Secretary.

MUSICAL.

INSTRUCTION ON THE PIANO-FORTE and in singing, by an experienced teacher and composer, from one of the first conservatoires of music in Europe; a systematic and thorough course of instruction, and consequent rapid advancement may be depended upon. Terms, $20 per quarter. To pupils wishing to study the French language in connection with the above branches, liberal arrangements will be offered. Address H. W., Box No. 113 Times Office.

ASK FOR THE VICKSBURGH SCHOTTISCHE—Composed by E. O. EATON—a musical gem with a superb title-page in colors of the City of Vicksburgh. Published by WOODRUFF & DIBRENS, Vicksburgh, Miss. For sale at the principal music-stores in the country.

MUSIC.—$10 PER QUARTER FOR INSTRUCtion on the piano at the pupil's residence, by an experienced teacher. Particular attention paid to those wishing to become teachers. Address, for three days, MUSIC, Box No. 182 Times Office.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors, for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For building receiving-basins and culverts on and near the Eleventh-avenue, from Fourteenth to Twenty-sixth-street.

For flagging sidewalks in Seventh-avenue, from Fortieth to Fifty-ninth-street.

For setting curb and gutter, and flagging around Dispensary, intersection of Christopher and Waverley-place.

For regulating and grading, setting curb and gutter on streets intersecting Washington and West streets, between Hammond and Hoboken streets.

For building sewer in Madison-street, from Scammel to Jackson street.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on from Ninth to Eleventh-avenue, and from Fourteenth to Twenty-sixth streets.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Seventh-avenue, from Fortieth to Fifty-ninth-street.

Also, all the lots around Dispensary, intersection of Christopher and Waverley-place.

Also, all the lots on both sides of the streets from Hammond to Hoboken streets, between West and Washington streets.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Madison-street, between Scammel and Jackson, to one hundred feet east of Jackson-street.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
DANIEL D. CONOVER, } Board of Assessors.
ISAAC O. HUNT,
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Feb. 1, 1866.

NOTICE.
MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, January, 1866.
Notice is hereby given that all persons who require to be vaccinated will be attended to promptly, without charge, by application at either of the dispensaries where physicians are constantly in attendance, and it is recommended by the Health Commissioners that all persons who have not been vaccinated within five years, should avail themselves immediately of the opportunity thus afforded, or have the operation performed by their own physicians.
The New-York Dispensary is located at the corner of Centre and White streets.
The Eastern Dispensary is located at the corner of Essex and Grand streets, over Essex Market.
The Northern Dispensary is located at the corner of Waverley-place and Christopher-street.
The Demilt Dispensary is located at the corner of Second-avenue and Twenty-third-street.
The Northwestern Dispensary is located at number five hundred and eleven Eighth-avenue.
The Northeastern Dispensary is located in Fifty-ninth-street, between Second and Third avenues.
JOHN T. HOFFMAN, Mayor.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the 12th day of February, 1866, I shall proceed to draw Jurors for the following courts to be held in and for the City and County of New-York on the 5th day of March, 1866.
Three panels of 108 petit jurors each for a Supreme Court Circuit, parts 1, 2 and 3.
Two panels of 104 petit jurors, each for a Court of Common Pleas, parts 1 and 2.
Two panels of 104 petit jurors, each for a Superior Court, parts 1 and 2.
A panel of 150 petit jurors, for a Court of General Sessions.
A panel of 36 grand jurors, for a Court of General Sessions. WM. C. CONNER, Clerk.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OPERA HOUSE BILLIARD ROOMS,
(FORMERLY GOLD EXCHANGE,)
TWENTY-FOURTH-STREET,
ADJOINING FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL.
The subscriber having taken charge of the above establishment, which has been thoroughly renovated, respectfully invites his friends and the public generally to his
REOPENING
on the EVENING OF MONDAY, Feb. 12, on which occasion there will be
A SEANCE,
which will be participated in by
JOHN DEERY, (Champion of America,)
JOHN McDEVITT,
PIERRE CARME,
MICHAEL PHELAN,
and others.
JOHN W. MONTGOMERY.

DEWEY'S PURE GRAPE BRANDY, prescribed by all physicians for diarrhea and cholera. For sale in any quantity at No. 182 Broadway, basement, by the maker only, H. T. DEWEY, Sandusky, Ohio.

OLD RAILROAD IRON.—3,000 TONS IN store and to arrive, for sale by PERKINS, LIVINGSTON & POST, No. 54 Exchange-place.

8 1-2 CENTS TO 9 CENTS PER POUND for old books, newspapers and pamphlets at No. 2 Spruce-st. J. P. FLYNN & CO

BUSINESS CHANCES.

GROCERY FOR SALE—STOCK AND FIXtures of a first-class grocery, doing a good business, and located on one of the leading avenues of Brooklyn. The proprietor having other business requiring their attention, will make liberal terms with a purchaser. Apply to WM. MACKEY, No. 98 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

$30,000 CAPITAL WANTED—TO ENlarge a well-established piano manufacturing business, which is profitable. A special or general partner with the above amount can address H. & O., Box No. 1,803.

$10,000.—A GENTLEMAN HAVING THE above amount wishes to join a party already established in business. No agents. Address, with name and references, O. A. K., Box No. 3,360, New-York Post-office.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
Hippotheatron Building, Fourteenth-st.,
Opposite the Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT........................MANAGER
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8.
WEDNESDAY, FEB. 14, AT 2½ O'CLOCK.
SATURDAY, FEB. 17, AT 2½ O'CLOCK.
SOCIAL FAMILY MATINEES.
When the

CHAMPION RIDER OF THE WORLD,
ROBINSON,
will ride the
TERRIFIC HURDLE ACT.
CONTINUED SUCCESS
of the
FASCINATING SPECTACLE,
THE SPRITE
OF THE SILVER SHOWER,
in which the embodiment of
GRACE, STYLE AND ACTION,
LEVI J. NORTH,
will appear with his
CORPS OF FAIRIES,
and present the most interesting series of
EQUESTRIAN TERPSICHOREAN PICTURES
ever given in an arena.
THIS IS A SPECTACLE FOR CHILDREN!
LOVE, AFFECTION, BEAUTY,
MIRTH, PASTIME AND INNOCENCE
are its characteristic features.
THE SITUATIONS ARE SUBLIME,
THE TABLEAUX GRAND,
THE MUSIC BEWITCHING,
and the
GROUPINGS CLASSICALLY PERFECT.
It will be given with all its
MAGNIFICENT CONCOMITANTS AND SURROUNDINGS
EVERY NIGHT AT 8,
and at the
MATINEES WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS,
At 2½ o'clock.
First time of the new
CARNAVALISTIC EQUESTRIAN ENTREE,
re-introduction of the mirth-provoking hybrids,
THE COMIC MULES.
ALL THE MEMBERS
of what is now conceded to be the
GREATEST CIRCUS COMPANY EVER IN NEW-YORK
in a series of
BRILLIANT AND DIVERSIFIED ACTS.
THURSDAY, Feb. 22, 1866,
WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY,
AN EXTRA MATINEE AT 2½ O'CLOCK.

WINTER GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager........................W. STUART
Stage Manager........................J. G. HANLEY
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
Mr. Stuart has to announce that on
MONDAY EVENING,
MR. EDWIN BOOTH
will appear in his grand role of
ARMAND JEAN DU PLESSIS,
CARDINAL DUKE DE RICHELIEU,
In Sir Bulwer Lytton's play of
RICHELIEU; OR, THE CONSPIRACY,
which will be presented with all its
SPLENDOR OF SCENERY,
COSTUMES, APPOINTMENTS, &c.
Miss Rose Eytinge will appear as........Julie de Mortimer
Mr. Chas. Barron........as........De Mauprat
Mr. J. H. Taylor........as........Baradas
Joseph, a Capuchin........................Mr. John Dyott
Louis XIII........................Mr. W. A. Donaldson
Huguet, an officer of Richelieu's Guard,
Mr. C. Kemble Mason
Sieur de Beringhen........................Mr. W. S. Andrews
Francois........................Mr. W. F. Burroughs
Gaston, Duke of Orleans........................Mr. J. Dunn
Governor of Bastile........................Mr. H. Bland
Marion de l'Orme........................Mrs. Marie Wilkins
WEDNESDAY, 14th,
GRAND BOOTH MATINEE
OF
RICHELIEU,
commencing at 1 o'clock,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, 14th,
BENEFIT
OF
MR. JOHN DYOTT.
First time in several years, the beautiful musical drama of ROB ROY.

WINTER GARDEN.
MR. DYOTT'S NIGHT.
NEXT WEDNESDAY, FEB. 14.
ROB ROY,
with a strong cast, the particulars of which will be given in a future advertisement.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager........................Mr. Lester Wallack.
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
Open at 7½; begins at 8.
MONDAY,
(17th time) the great five-act drama, by Tom Taylor, Esq., founded on Miss Braddon's celebrated novel, entitled
HENRY DUNBAR; OR, THE OUTCAST.
Characters by Messrs. J. W. Wallack, Charles Fisher, Young, George Holland, Norton, B. T. Ringgold, G. Browne, Williamson, Graham, Pope, Ward, Misses Mary Gannon, Madeline Henriques and Ione Burke.
TUESDAY—Benefit of MR. J. W. WALLACK, when the powerful and effective five-act play, entitled THE IRON MASK, will be produced. WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY—The Iron Mask. FRIDAY—The Rivals. SATURDAY—The Iron Mask.

WALLACK'S.
MR. JAMES W. WALLACK
begs to announce that his
BENEFIT
will take place
TUESDAY, Feb. 13,
when Mr. Bayle Bernard's splendid five-act play
THE IRON MASK,
will be superbly produced as regards
CAST, SCENERY AND COSTUMES.

THE RUGGLES GEMS.
The exhibition and sale of these exquisite works of art will positively close on THURSDAY, Feb. 15.

INSTRUCTION.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.
Superior advantages in English, Classics, Sciences, Commercial, French, German, Piano, Music and Painting. Lewis' gymnastics for ladies, and military drill for gents. Eighteen instructors. Term opens April 16.
Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal,
Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO LEARN French. Applications are now received to form an evening class for young gentlemen, to meet twice a week, on 18th-st. One dollar for the whole class. Address FRENCH, Box No. 104 Times Office.

DR. JOHN B. MOORE'S MATHEMATICAL French and English School, No. 923 Broadway, commences the second session, Feb. 1. Circulars at the school.

TEACHERS.

A LADY OF RESPECTABILITY DESIRES a position to instruct young children; is fully competent in superintending household affairs; would be an agreeable companion to a lady; is a good sewer; the best of City references. Address R. R., Station D, 8th-st., Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 212 5th-av., New-York,
No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn.
Classes now open for reception of pupils, afternoon for children, evening for gentlemen. Send for circular.

J. H. SEARING'S PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMY, No. 292 Fourth-avenue, near 23d-st. A new class; afternoon at 4; evening at 8 o'clock. Classes formed for the German, and private lessons every day.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WIDOW, A SITUAtion as housekeeper for some respectable gentleman; competent to take charge of a house; or would travel with a family to California; the best of City reference given. Inquire for Mrs. EAST, at No. 255 West 37th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced gardener; has had charge of graperies and green-houses; is fully competent in the management of fruit and vegetable garden. Apply to ELLIOTT'S Seed store, No. 9 John-st.

A THOROUGH BOOK-KEEPER, WHO understands the importing business thoroughly, desires a situation; good judge of money; refers to employers. Address A., Box No. 178 Times Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED.—AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY town and neighborhood, for "The Great Labor Saver," a new article in great demand, worth $20 to any family. Secured by patent and very saleable. Agents, male and female, are making $5 to $10 per day with a capital of $5 to $10. Any person having a little spare time, will find it pleasant and profitable. Send two stamps for circulars and return postage. Address R. WAYVELL, Box No. 4,781 Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—A COACHMAN, TO GO A SHORT distance in the country; an Englishman preferred; must be a Protestant, a married man, and a thorough groom; no other need apply. Room 5, 67 Exchange-place.

LOST AND FOUND.

$500 REWARD.—LOST OR STOLEN—THE following United States bonds, viz: One bond 5-20, No. 43,322, $1,000; one bond 5-20, No. 43,323, $1,000; one bond 5-20, No. 23,731, $500. Being second series of 1st May, 1862, payable to Fisk & Hatch or bearer.
One bond 10-40, $1,000, No. 28,730; one bond 10-40, No. 21,070, $500. Interest due 1st of March and 1st of September. Payable to S. C. Thompson or bearer.
The above reward will be paid by returning the same to E. R. MEAD Jr. & CO.,
Nos. 13 and 15 Coenties-slip.

$250 REWARD.—LOST, YESTERDAY MORNing, between the offices of Messrs. Clark, Dodge & Co. and the Sub-Treasury, one Government 7 per cent. Bond for $1,000, No. 1,052 of the New-York Central Railroad, and two 7 per cent. Bonds for $1,000 each, of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company, guaranteed by the State of Missouri. The public are cautioned not to negotiate these bonds. The above reward will be paid on the delivery of these bonds at the office of CLARK, DODGE & CO., corner Wall and William sts.

CAUTION.—ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY cautioned against negotiating or giving any value for a certain Draft drawn by Samuel A. Hayt, dated Jan. 2, [illegible] after date, for [illegible], payable to [illegible] Brothers, and accepted by them, payable at the Mercantile National Bank, the same having been lost or stolen. GEORGE [illegible], Cashier.

$50 REWARD.—LOST—A POCKET-BOOK containing sundry notes and acceptances, which can be of no value to any other than the owner, as payment of the same has been stopped. The finder, by leaving the same at the National Bank of the Commonwealth, will receive the above reward and no questions asked.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE VAGARIES OF THE WEATHER.

Its Pains and Pleasures—How the Week Began and Ended—Those Who Enjoyed Themselves and Those Who Didn't—The Skating Match—The Wonders of the "Iron Age."

The season of slush is with us once again. A month ago, when the patient public rose and fell among the hills and valleys of our streets and sidewalks, fording creeks in Nassau-street or William, leaping chasms in Fulton, or wading over firmer-bottomed Broadway, they dreamed, deluded souls! that the weather and the other party had done their worst. They indulged to an unlimited extent, as is their wont, in the pleasures of hope, gathered their bedrabbled robes around them day after day, did their little down-town business, went home and dried their boots or skirts or anything and everything with mud on, and in the pleasant social circle and the cheery atmosphere around them forgave and forgot. But it is said there is a lower Hades. Nor had they seen the worst who thought they had a month ago. The snow-storm—our latest visitor—has left a state of streets behind it which is utterly indescribable in English, all the phraseology expressive of discomfort and of dirt having been used up in former articles upon this subject. To repeat these would convey but a faint idea of life down town since Friday morning. The slush lies on the streets, on an average, about a foot in depth. To gentlemen in top-boots the ways are therefore fordable; but to ladies or the more fastidious males who persist in having cassimere to their ankles, the passages are perilous. The best place for the unfortunate pedestrian, being the cleanest, is along the car-tracks. These have been kept comparatively free from obstructing mud by the snow-plows and sweeping-machines of the railroad companies. Here he may be run over, it is true, by an over-zealous or over-rumy driver in his rear, but he will have at least the comfort of dying in a clean place.

Were there no efforts made to clear the sidewalks or the crossings, or to get the culverts open and allow the lakes that lie innumerable among as many Alpine heights to hide themselves and their uncleanliness in the *cava caverna* underneath the streets? Oh yes! there were some efforts made, but not gigantic ones. A few good citizens, who know and respect the law, and love their neighbors, swept the footpaths opposite their doors, but all the others didn't. The crossings—they were attended to by the infant braves who risk their lives at every turn for a hard-earned penny. But the culverts—they remained obdurate, despite the mightiest physical efforts of the force detailed to open them. Of this force our reporter saw two lusty members hard at work at the corner of Fulton and Nassau; one was looking for the grating, the other one was helping; the pick and shovel were lying listlessly in the mud. He did not see the other members of the force, who are doubtless legion; but he did see slippery hills and slimy valleys, dirt and discomfort everywhere.

Doubtless the underlying frost made it hard work, if not impracticable, to clear the gutters and let the melting snow get down the sewers. But it is a long time since the culverts were first choked up, and the first night frost would have yielded easily to either pick or shovel and the first day's snow to the broom.

Out from the heated atmosphere of the City, the snow, which came in such abundance, was a welcome visitor to many, and the sleigh-bells sang joyously along the avenues and through the parks. It is pleasant to look back out of the fog and the filth above and beneath us at this writing, to the enjoyments of the early portion of the week, when the weather was just the kind and quality to meet the wishes of all who loved to be out of doors in Winter-time. Whether in the active walks of business or the promenades of pleasure, the invigorating atmosphere told its pleasing story in the cheery looks and tones and busy footsteps of the moving crowd. The favored ones in carriages only half veiled their good looks in furs, so that one saw enough of nose and eyes to suggest laughing, dimpling human nature, rather than the usual imagining of itinerant menageries, suggested by all that's visible being made of fur and feathers. Sleighs, unhappily, were laid away again, "'tis true, and pity 'tis, 'tis true," for the merry music of their bells was all that was missing in the parks and along our avenues to complete the enjoyability of the time and scene.

CENTRAL PARK.

Here from dawn to sunset the crowds perpetually came and went. Grandsires, with pratling boys knee-high, in boots and skates; mothers, with laughing little "beauties in the bud;" reckless, forward schoolboys, doing everything fantastic on the ice, regardless of collision or contusion; the pretty, mincing Miss, who just begins to note that she is noticed; the matured "sweet sixteen," who knows the exact location of her blushes to a hair's breadth; the flirting male coquette, with beard incipient and unsophisticated English; the hundred and one gradations of human nature, in the rough and smooth, all moved along the promenades or ponds, spectators or performers, and all seemed better for the social communion, and happier with every breath they drew of the joyous atmosphere around them.

On the Park lakes on the 1st of February there were over 30,000 skaters; since then the weather has been uninterruptedly available, and the crowd increases daily. There can be little doubt that on Wednesday 50,000 at least visited the lakes, and shared the sport upon them; and the spectators on foot and in carriages had relatively increased still more, realizing as they did that the pleasant scenes upon the lakes below were scarcely less enjoyable than the participation in the fun direct.

FIFTH-AVENUE POND.

The promised match for a gold medal came off on Wednesday, and in all essential features it was a great success. Several hours before that named for the contest some three to four thousand visitors had gathered in the arena, more than one-half of these being upon the ice. Many of the ladies present wore handsome skating dresses with gay hats and feathers. The banks above were thickly studded with spectators, numbering several thousand, and there was a row of carriages with their occupants all around the pond. The New-York Skating Club was there in considerable force, as evidenced by the frequent presence of the badge, and the unusual number of superior gentlemen and lady skaters.

Stimulated to more than wonted action by the presence of the crowd, many gentlemen attracted much attention by the easy grace with which they performed the most complicated movements known to skaters. It is not unfrequently said: "Oh, you don't know what good skating is; go to Canada, or Russia, or Holland, and see how they do it there!" Well, it is not always convenient to extend one's field of information so hugely at a stretch, and it is questionable, too, whether it would pay; but if in either of the regions named they do other things on skates than those done yesterday on that pond at Fifty-ninth-street, then we confess our imagination refuses to suppose them done on feet, and however pleasant a game at cards "all-fours" may be, we quarrel with the idea of its being a graceful thing on ice.

Among the gentlemen most distinguishing themselves in the voluntary performances preceding the contest for the medal, were Messrs. Cheeseman, Rogers, Cock, Bishop, Jenkins, Robinson, McMillan, Baudoine, Marrini, Barron and Aiken.

At 3 o'clock the centre of the pond was cleared to its extreme length, and an ample arena given to the competitors, who soon appeared in the persons of the Misses Norton, Bedell and Macdonald and Mrs. Miller. Mrs. Miller was attired in skating costume *à la mode*, and was as graceful as a swan (or anything more graceful still the reader's quick imagination may suggest) in every motion. She was the first to give evidence of her skill. Miss Macdonald followed with no less skill or grace though not so fitly dressed to give character to her movements as the lady who preceded her. Miss Bedell was a picture of Highland health and beauty, and wore a graceful highland costume. Her skating was deservedly admired, and her time keeping to a quickstep by the band gave everybody an opportunity of shaking hands with themselves. Miss Norton, who we learned, kindly volunteered her presence in the field rather as a companion than a contestant, was surpassing graceful, but evidently reserved her skill for another opportunity, or was abashed by the multitudinous presence of the "great unwashed" above.

For at least an hour, the young ladies alternately exhibited their skill, doing to the uninitiated the most incomprehensible of things. As long as the figures were those embraced in the first book of Euclid, our reporter was more or less at home, but when the fair aspirants plunged toe and heel into the following five his memory gave way and he had to appeal to a badged and booted bystander for the things which followed after. These he was told were "grapevines," "back and forward rolls" and "cross rolls;" (these rolls are not breakfast rolls, but after-breakfast rolls,) skimming on the inside edge, "backward and forward eights," rings cut to order by backward and forward movements, &c., &c. To sum up, the prize was awarded by the judges—Messrs. Edwards and Jenkins, of New-York, and Johnson, of Brooklyn—to Mrs. Miller, *née* Miss Jenny Wallace, as the most skillful skater, having surmounted with grace the greatest number of obstacles of her own making, and in having made herself most grateful to the fastidious eyes of the Triumvirate. Nevertheless, judges are but mortal, and sometimes fall even on firmer footing than on skating-ponds, and there were not a few who hinted that they this time did mentally fall from grace in the rendition of their judgment. The *vox populi* was unquestionably with Miss Bedell, who beyond a doubt, excelled in many respects the best of her competitors. But who can please everybody? No one, unless indeed it be Major Carman, who expresses himself so delighted with the whole affair, the ladies of course included, that his grateful heart has leaped to give expression of its admiration in the ordering of three more medals of like value and beauty to that presented to Mrs. Miller.

The great match among the gentlemen which was to have come off yesterday, was of course postponed until the weather is more propitious.

May the change come soon, that we be speedily delivered from floundering in the streets and inhaling foul things with the fog, is the fervent aspiration of an aggrieved good-natured public.

A WEEK WITH THE POLICE.

Number of Arrests, Lodgers, and Doors Found Open in the Metropolitan Police District, during the week ending on Saturday.

The fifty-one police returns which are sent in daily for inspection by the proper officers at Police Headquarters, show at a glance how every officer of the force was employed throughout the day and night previous to the date of the returns. These memoranda often give the press the first hints of interesting news, and the reporters, therefore, never fail to read them attentively. It is presumed, of course, that in these reports no captain of police, desirous of making as good record as possible for his own precinct, will omit mention of any duty which his men have performed that may redound to the credit of the force. But, remarkable as it may seem, this omission is sometimes made. Here is an instance: On the morning of the 9th ultimo, the sergeant of the Fifteenth Precinct, having a double batch of returns to make up, sent to Headquarters merely the statement that Patrolman Abraham J. Banta, on the night of the 8th, discovered and extinguished a fire in Messrs. Moffett & Thomas' gentlemen's furnishing establishment, at No. 845 Broadway. Subsequently, however, the Police Commissioners learned that the service which had been rendered by Patrolman Banta was not of merely ordinary value, and they passed highly complimentary resolutions, which were read to the men in the Mercer-street police station. It appears that Officer Banta discovered smoke, and knowing that, on that Arctic night, if a fire should make any headway the Fire Department could not master it, he burst the basement door, instead of losing time in calling out the firemen, and finding a heap of rubbish on fire under a partition, which was also burning, he attacked that with his baton and fought it until he had burned his gloves and become nearly suffocated by the smoke, and then, after catching a breath out of doors and rapping up his side partner, he again dashed upon the flames and kept them down until Officer Lohr and Mr. Wm. Dibblee, the hairdresser, reached the spot and aided him by procuring a few buckets of water. On such a night, water would have frozen in the firemen's hose; and had not this deserving policeman checked the fire as he did, a block might and probably would have been consumed. The tradesmen who occupy the block have made Officer Banta a handsome present. This is one of those rare cases in which the full value of a faithful policeman's services may be seen at a glance.

Guarding the doors of dwellings and tradesmen's shops, which have been carelessly left open, is another of the duties of the police, and only the police and their returns know of what value this service is to the public. Let us look at last week's returns:

Doors found open, and guarded by the Police, from Jan. 28 to Feb. 3.

Precinct.		Precinct.	
1	12	18	1
2	16	19	1
3	8	20	6
4	22	21	2
5	11	22	4
7	2	23	2
8	1	27	11
9	1	29	10
10	7	41	6
11	5	42	6
14	2	43	4
16	3	47	1
17	4		
Total			146

The First and Twenty-seventh Precincts, and the Second, Third and Fourth, cover only the four lower wards of the city—wards wherein more property is kept than in all the other wards combined, and yet here the police found in one week sixty-four open doors, through which burglars might have made their way to the rear of some of the great down-town storehouses, there to work at their leisure, had there not been a strong police force at hand. A Fifthwarder says that he was awakened one night by several policemen tramping through his house, and on demanding the cause of their intrusion he was told that his rear-gate, which is usually locked, had been found open, and the officer, suspecting that something was wrong, had summoned his side partners to aid him in searching the house. The landlord confessed that he ought to have been robbed, and thanked the police for their visit.

LODGERS AT THE POLICE STATIONS LAST WEEK.

The thirty-nine police stations which have accommodations for lodgers gave shelter last week to 3,720 persons, of whom 2,821 were males and 899 were females—enough to populate a thriving Western city. These were distributed as follows:

Precinct.	Males.	Females.	Precinct.	Males.	Females.
1	142	10	22	31	23
2	124	50	23	3	1
3	73	7	27	123	2
4	69	88	28	99	48
5	91	26	29	16	52
6	66	24	30	12	3
7	128	49	31	1	1
8	87	23	BROOKLYN.		
9	62	44	41	49	18
10	309	72	42	22	11
11	146	26	43	26	7
12	18	5	44	6	5
13	311	34	45	15	12
14	96	43	46	13	—
15	262	45	47	6	1
16	62	55	48	1	—
17	176	28	49	3	1
18	236	36	50	4	2
19	30	8	NEW-YORK.		
20	36	14	32, sub-station	9	2
21	67	13			
Total				2,821	899

The First and Twenty-seventh Precincts, being the First Ward, accommodated 265 males and 12 females, and the Eighth and Twenty-eighth Precincts, being the Eighth Ward, 186 males and 71 females. The boundaries of other wards and precincts wherein large numbers of lodgers were taken so nearly correspond, that no further explanation is deemed necessary to show the general reader in what regions of the city the majority of the homeless wanderers are to be found. It is estimated that nearly one-half of the persons who now apply for lodgings at the police stations are German immigrants who, having left home with about the sum which their kinsmen or friends took ten years ago, have exhausted their means here while seeking employment.

Number of Arrests During the Week Ending Feb. 3.

Precinct.	Males.	Fem's.	Precinct.	Males.	Fem's.
1	35	5	27	32	3
2	25	1	28	23	4
3	37	3	29	20	15
4	98	38	30	—	—
5	47	6	31	—	—
6	42	19	32	3	—
7	50	8	41	19	7
8	42	34	42	28	3
9	12	3	43	28	11
10	58	21	44	26	15
11	25	1	45	35	6
12	2	—	46	19	3
13	24	9	47	7	—
14	37	14	48	19	3
15	46	14	49	17	1
16	23	5	50	12	2
17	19	5	First Dist. Court	11	9
18	16	5	Second Dist. Court	16	7
19	12	2	Third Dist. Court	14	15
20	26	8	Fourth Dist. Court	15	2
21	26	6	Sanitary Company	9	1
22	13	2	Detective Squad	9	2
23	6	1	Atlantic Dock Co	—	—
24	7	—	Det've Sq'd, Bk'yn	18	11
25	11	1	32d Sub-Station	5	—
26	34	—			
Totals				1,054	331

Of this sombre record King Alcohol was the chief author. The arrests for causes other than intoxication were as follows: For arson, 1; burglary, 21; forgery, 4; gambling, 3 males and 6 females; highway robbery, 8; keeping disorderly house, 8 males and 4 females; grand larceny, 34 males and 17 females; petty larceny, 82 males and 25 females; murder, 1; picking pockets, 3 males and 1 female; receiving stolen goods, 10 males and 1 female; swindling, 10 males and 2 females; vagrancy, 30 males and 24 females; kidnapping, 2; deserter, 1.

NATIVITY OF THE PRISONERS.

The following table exhibits the number of prisoners taken each day last week, with their nativity:

	January—1866.				February—1866.			
Nativity.	28.	29.	30.	31.	1.	2.	3.	Total.
Irish	92	100	92	100	96	84	109	673
German	19	14	15	18	15	28	18	127
United States	70	35	68	77	58	44	69	421
English	12	18	10	6	10	9	5	70
French	4	2	1	4	1	1	4	17
Spanish	2	1	—	1	—	—	4	8
Scotland	4	1	3	1	3	5	4	21
Miscellaneous	3	10	12	2	3	5	13	48
Total	206	181	201	209	186	176	226	1,385

What a sermon these figures contain!

Pickpockets vs. Journalists.

Pickpockets are numerous now-a-days, and their favorite pastime seems to be to crowd upon the platforms of our city cars, there to manipulate in and about the pockets of the unwary passengers. On Friday night, a gentleman of some knowledge of the world in general, and newspapers in particular, left the Academy of Music, in company with his son. Stopping a cross-town car, No. 18, at the corner of Fourth-avenue and Fourteenth-street, they stepped on the platform and entered the doorway just as a number of "pickpockets" appeared upon the scene. Remembering an experience of a year since—price $100—whereby he lost sundry valuables at the same place, he called out to his fellow passengers, "Hallo! here's a lot of pickpockets!" whereupon the thieves jumped from the car, with the exception of one who jumped vigorously toward the gentleman, saying, "Who do you call a pickpocket?" Not waiting for a reply he struck a sitting passenger a tremendous blow upon the forehead, causing it in a few moments to assume a rotund and puffy appearance inconsonant with beauty and comfort. The son, armed with a lorgnette, raised his hand, and, with well directed blow, mashed the fellow's nose and eyes into a mass of black and blue ruin most direful to behold. The other passengers, mute and chivalric, said nothing and did nothing, while the surprised and somewhat astonished ruffian half-opened his blood-shotted eye and said, as he staggered toward the conductor, "Young man, I'll mark you," and retired. The fact seemed clear that the conductor knew the parties; for he talked whisperingly with them. The time has come when this sort of thing must cease. If it is continued much longer, the facile-fingered gentry need not be surprised if they find a revolver, rather than an opera-glass, at their heads, nor if their brains, rather than their blood, are blown upon the street.

DISCIPLINE OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE.

A City Railroad President in Trial Chamber—Railroad Wrangle—An Israelitish Family Get Satisfaction—A Hopeful Family in Second-avenue—Hostile Meeting of a Jehu and a Policeman—Miscellaneous Police Trials.

BEFORE COMMISSIONERS ACTON, BERGEN, AND M'MURRAY.

Superintendent Kennedy summoned Officer Thomas Harty, of the City Hall force, to trial for "creating disturbance in a Dry Dock and East Broadway railway car, and improperly apprehending the conductor while on the route," instead of accompanying him to one of the termini of the line, and there taking him into custody, as the police regulations require when an officer is compelled to arrest any conductor of a railway car. The affidavit of Mr. Philip Smith, conductor of Dry Dock and East Broadway railway car No. 32, recites the circumstances of the case substantially as follows: When the car had reached the intersection of Clinton-street and East Broadway, at about 8 o'clock on the morning of Jan. 20, a person wearing a civilian's overcoat stepped upon the platform and refused to pay the usual fare, and on the conductor's attempting to put the intruder off the car, he exhibited a Metropolitan Policeman's shield, and, arresting him, took him to the City Hall, and thence to the Tombs, where the prisoner was held to bail. Capt. Charles N. Brackett said that Conductor Smith had been tried in the Court of Special Sessions, and that the Justices had adjudged him guilty. Mr. Richardson, President of the railroad, amended Capt. Brackett's statement by saying that Justices Dowling and Kelly had suspended judgment, awaiting the decision of the Police Commissioners in the case. Mr. Owen Bevins testified that about twenty persons were on the platform of the car; that the conductor demanded the fare; that Officer Harty, whom he did not then know as an officer, was clinging to the iron rods on the platform; that he was willing to pay the conductor as soon as he could free his hands; that there was a wrangle; that both the conductor and officer fell out together, and that the officer arrested the conductor after the car had gone on a hundred feet. Mr. James Forrester, of No. 77 Chambers-street, corroborated this testimony, and added that to the second application for fare Officer Harty replied that when he could release his hands he would pay his fare, but would not be put off, upon which Conductor Smith struck a blow whose force lodged both himself and the officer in the street. President Richardson explained that the Williamsburgh boats had been detained on that morning by fog, and that the cars were crowded to excess by Williamsburghers crossing at Grand-street to get down-town; "I think," said the President, "that the conductor was more to blame than the policeman; I have brought this complaint to reach a decision as to the point at which a conductor may be arrested; we think that the officer should accompany the conductor to our dépôt, as to arrest him at our down-town terminus is to leave a car there encumbering the street; we have nobody to take his place down-town, but could readily replace him at our dépôt." The Commissioners, in dismissing the complaint, intimated that the Superintendent of Police would soon promulgate the necessary order on this subject.

THE TRIBULATIONS OF AN ISRAELITISH FAMILY.

Mr. Maurice Rosendorff, of No. 45 Catharine-street, dry-goods merchant, appeared before Mr. Vincent Clark, on the 30th ultimo, and made the following affidavit: "Between 8 and 9 A. M. on Sunday, the 28th instant, while I was opening my store, Officer Enoch Jones, of the Seventh Precinct, seized my wife in a very violent manner, then struck her in the eye a very heavy blow, and then assaulted her with his club, perfectly disabling her; said Jones then called upon Officers Patrick Oates and Frederick Eberhard, of the Fourth Precinct, to assist him, and Officer Oates seized the deponent by the neck, and struck him with his club on the back, and Officer Eberhard kicked Mrs. Rosendorff in the chest; all this was for no provocation, and at the Madison-street Police Station Officer Jones made a false charge, which he failed to substantiate. Furthermore, when the deponent requested the officer to permit him to secure his store previous to going to the station-house, they refused him permission, saying that they did not care if his store was robbed; I close my store on both Saturdays and Sundays." Mr. Rosendorff personally appeared, and informed the Commissioners that at the Essex Market Police Court the Justice fined himself and wife $10 each, and that, dissatisfied, he had resolved to appeal to a higher court, and had, therefore, demanded the trial of the officers before the Police Commission. Ephraim Simonson, (sworn with hat on, and the Book of Moses selected to swear upon)—"I didn't see the commencement of the difficulty." Mrs. Ladenhoffer testified that Officer Jones "kicked her with his fist," but she added, on cross-examination, that he did not touch her. Abraham Solomons (sworn with hat on, and hand on the Book of Moses)—"I didn't see the first of the trouble." Sarah Eckleman, of No. 52 Catharine-street, saw the officers make the arrest; but as the officers admitted this part of the charge, her testimony was not deemed relevant. Witnesses for the defence testified that Officer Jones ordered a feminine peddler to move on, and as she refused to go, he attempted to arrest her; that Mr. and Mrs. Rosendorff interfered to defeat the officer, but that neither of the policemen struck any person. Officer Jones—"On the Sunday morning in question I found four women peddling goods opposite the Messrs. Brooks' warehouse, and I ordered them to go away; one of them entered a hallway, and I went on, but subsequently I again found her on the street, and when I attempted to apprehend her Mr. and Mrs. Rosendorff interfered; a multitude of more than two hundred gathered, and there was a scuffle; Mr. and Mrs. Rosendorff dragged the woman from me, and I rapped for aid; I did not strike a blow." Officer Oates testified that he aided Officer Jones, and that not a blow was struck by any officer. President Acton, as usual when an officer has triumphed, politely, but significantly, thanked the complainant for his attendance at court, and Mr. and Mrs. Rosendorff departed, demanding satisfaction.

FAMILY REVELATIONS.

Mrs. Mary Bolling, of Second-avenue, between Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth streets, accused Patrolman John Keirns of stealing $180 from a trunk in her house. Her allegation, before Mr. Vincent Clark, notary, was that on the afternoon of Sunday, Jan. 21, the officer visited her and wished to search her dwelling and arrest her son; that she opened her trunks, which were in an upper story, and that after the officer had searched them she missed $180 in paper money. No other person, according to Mrs. Bolling's affidavit, had enjoyed access to the trunk whence the bank-notes were taken. On appearing before the Commissioners, Mrs. Bolling swore that another officer accompanied Patrolman Keirns up stairs, and, saying that they would turn the house upside down, the two took the contents of the trunks down to her sitting-room and there examined them, professing to be in search of stolen goods. Michael Farrell, son of Mrs. Bolling, corroborated the foregoing testimony, and alleged that Officer Keirns used profane language while examining the trunks. Officer Terwilliger testified that Sergeant Burnett sent him and Officer Keirns to search for seven chests of tea that had been stolen; tea had been scattered on the floor, and the officers opened the trunk to see whether it had been deposited there; neither of the officers took a dime of Mrs. Bolling's money. Question by Michael Farrell—"Why did you take my mother's wallet from the bureau drawer and remark that there was no money in it?" Officer Terwilliger—"Officer Keirns did not open the wallet." Samuel Bolling, step-son of the complainant—"I went to the Thirty-fifth-street Police-station and informed the Sergeant in command that there was a large quantity of tea in my step-mother's garret; she did not have $180 in the house, as she dared not leave that sum where her son could put hands on it; my father once sent Mrs. Bolling and her son, Michael Farrell, to the Penitentiary, and both mother and son have long been confederated with thieves; young Farrell learned his trade as a shoemaker in the Penitentiary." Mr. Henry Doty Jameson, of No. 113 East Twenty-ninth-street, sworn—"Seven chests of tea were stolen from my place; young Farrell, who had been employed by me, absented himself on the day subsequent to the burglary; when Farrell came to me seeking employment, he brought a certificate of good character from a merchant in Eighth-avenue; this certificate I have ascertained to have been forged; Officer Keirns has recovered three chests of the tea, and arrested two of the thieves, but, lacking evidence, Justice Kelly was constrained to discharge them." It was shown that the officers searched Mrs. Bolling's house under Justice Kelly's orders, and as the allegation or intimation that they stole $180 had no better backers than Mr. Bolling and her son, Michael Farrell, and furthermore, as Capt. John C. Helme, Capt. M. B. Wilson and other highly respectable gentlemen spoke of Mrs. Bolling's house as a receptacle for stolen goods, the Commissioners accepted the officers' oaths that they knew nothing of Mrs. Bolling's money, and the complaint was kicked out of court.

CONFLICT BETWEEN A POLICEMAN AND A JEHU.

Here is a damaging affidavit: "Dennis Savan, of No. 266 Avenue B, makes oath that he is a stage-driver in the employ of the Avenue C Stage Company; that at about 6 P. M., on Thursday, Jan. 25, while driving stage No. 6, Officer Byard A. Berryman, of the Eleventh Precinct, in civilian clothes, entered said stage in Avenue C, between Fifth and Sixth streets, and rode up to Tenth-street, when the deponent demanded stage fare, and said Berryman told deponent to go to ——, and get his fare from Marshall Van Tassell, (President of the Line,) adding that he would 'make it all right in the morning,' and handing the deponent a stage ticket; the officer then got out of the stage and put on a shield, and seizing deponent, attempted to strike him with a revolver; then, without giving the deponent opportunity to secure his money on the stage-box, or to turn his horses over to proper persons, the officer took him to Third-street and Avenue C, and there released him; furthermore, that on deponent's return to his stage he missed his money, amounting to $4; and on the evening following Berryman offered to give deponent $4 if he would keep silence." It appeared, on trial, that Patrolman Berryman, having a pass on the Avenue C line of stages, and supposing that the driver was bantering him in demanding payment, did tell him to collect the fare from Mr. Marshall Van Tassell, and on getting off the stage, having been insulted by the driver, he bade that worthy beware of possible trouble in store; thereupon the stage-driver leaped from his box and attacked the officer. The Commissioners informed Patrolman Berryman that his conduct had been very unofficerlike, and that he might expect to be severely punished.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Captain Oliver B. Leich, of Brooklyn, sent Patrolman John F. Clancy, of the Forty-ninth Precinct, to trial on two serious charges. One of these, which was preferred by Roundsman Strong, alleged that between 1 and 2 o'clock on the morning of the 29th ultimo the officer was found off his post, in a dark alley where the roundsman had concealed himself with a view to catching the accused tripping. Officer Clancy informed the Commissioners that he saw a man's head in the alley, and went in to ascertain whether a burglary was being committed. The Board accepted this statement as completely exculpating the accused, and then put him on trial for dismissing a prisoner he arrested on the 31st ultimo. The defence was that the arrest was made for peddling without license; that the prisoner was taken to Justice Cornwell's Court, where he said that he had a license; that the magistrate sent the officer with his prisoner to the office of the Inspector of Licenses to learn whether the man had taken out license papers; that the Inspector's office being closed, the prisoner was taken to his dwelling, and that upon his exhibiting license papers Officer Clancy released him from restraint. Justice Cornwell sent in a letter corroborative of the officer's version of the case, and, receiving this, the Board, under the evidence, were constrained to acquit.

Capt. Thomas W. Thorne sent Patrolman John Fitzgerald, of the Fourth Precinct, to Trial Chamber, and Sergt. Schoonmaker charged that on the morning of the 28th ult., the officer suffered a prisoner to escape. The officer defended by showing that he had been sent to the Tombs with three prisoners, and that when near Franklin-street, one of the fellows that he had in custody broke loose. Capt. Thorne, in excuse for sending the officer from the Oak-street Police-station with three prisoners, said that on the morning of the escape he had sixteen prisoners and only eleven officers, and that he has since ordered that his prisoners and officers shall go to the Tombs in a body. He added that Patrolman Fitzgerald, subsequent to the escape, rearrested the fugitive in a Fourth Ward den, and in an encounter with the ruffians that attempted to shield their comrade, the officer sustained facial disfiguration, which was plain for the Commissioners to see.

Mr. James Smith, of No. 265 Bowery, preferred complaint against Patrolman Rodney C. Pierce, of the Eighth Precinct, alleging that at about 9 P. M. on the 14th ult., the accused arrested him without cause, and unnecessarily struck him on the head with his baton. Officer Pierce—"I saw Mr. Smith pursuing a man across Broadway; he caught the fugitive and struck him; presuming him to be the assailant I arrested him and took the other man as a witness, but the crowd pressed upon me and the witness escaped; Mr. Smith, who did not then perceive that he had been robbed, said that he would not accompany me to the station-house, and as he seemed disposed to fight me, I had to use my baton." The case was settled between the complainant and the officer by the latter agreeing to pay the former's physician's bill.

Mr. George Frederick, steward of the clipper-ship *Eugene*, having been sent by his Captain to deliver two boxes of cigars to Mr. Gustavus Scholz, of No. 41 Cortlandt-street, accosted Patrolman Martin Cody, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, and inquired the direction to Cortlandt-street, when the officer, after ascertaining what the boxes contained, demanded one of them. Mr. Frederick offered him a Prussian silver thaler, which he accepted; but he still insisted on taking one of the boxes. Mr. Frederick surrendered it. The officer then misdirected Mr. Frederick, and he, under Mr. Scholz's advice, preferred complaint at the office of the Superintendent of Police. This is the exhibit of Mr. Frederick's affidavit. He repeated it in broken German before the Police Commissioners, and the accused, under oath, denied the impeachment. As the case stands, it is oath against oath, and the Police Board are left in a quandary.

Mr. Philip Caples, of No. 81 Baxter-street, accused Officer George H. F. Muller, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, of clubbing him without provocation, on the afternoon of the 26th ultimo. The best testimony showed that the officer, under Superintendent Casserly's orders, had endeavored to clear the gateway at Castle Garden, and pushed but not struck Mr. Caples, a gentleman who, having been only ten days in the country, had not learned that loungers are not tolerated within the Castle Garden inclosure when a steamship's passengers are landing. The Board—"You have a difficult duty to perform, officer; do it as gently as possible."

Whole number of complaints, 69.

MOVEMENTS OF THE FORCE.

The following appointments and promotions were made during the week ending on Wednesday, Feb. 6:

Appointments.—Thomas J. Cosse, Brady Orser, and Peter T. Linden, to the Fifteenth Precinct; Edwin Cotton, to the Eighth; John Flanigan, to the Ninth; John C. Lorigan and Henry H. Pellett, to the Seventeenth; Nathaniel N. Mead, to the Forty-third; John Kelaghan, to the Eighteenth; Abraham Claypool, to the Tenth; Thos. Cole, to the Third; Thomas Flannery, to the Tenth; Richard Bennett, to the First.

Promotion.—Leonard W. Elliott, made Sergeant of the Forty-seventh Precinct.

Detailed.—Henry S. Layton, of the Forty-third, and Franklin Penfold, of the Fourty-fourth, detailed to the courts of General Sessions and Oyer and Terminer, Brooklyn.

MIDNIGHT DOMICILIARY VISITS.

III.

I cannot give so minute an account of the underground lodging-houses that we visited, because, although I went the rounds a second time, I lost my notes, and my nose and stomach threatened to rebel at the thought of going down to them again. But I can tell enough to show what manner of life is led by your poor and your vicious classes—and how they are sowing the seeds, in these nurseries of crime and disease, of woes unnumbered that shall take possession, if the cholera visits us, of the palatial mansions of the avenues as well as of the dens of the Points.

We ventured into a dozen of these lodging-cellars.

The window of the first was half above the pavement—a distinction which was not shared by any of the rest.

The roundsman rapped, and the door was promptly opened.

The cellar was about seven feet high—the atmosphere was suffocating and foul. There was a sort of shop in the corner on the left as we entered. Candles, soap, candies and the like—a scant supply—were the commodities for sale. An ape-faced son of the loveliest isle of the ocean is the proprietor of this establishment. For—I speak by the card—it is not a cellar, nor den, nor lodging-shanty, nor resort of thieves and pimps—but an establishment, no less. The establishment is divided into two rooms and a side room, each of which was crowded with lodgers. They pay in these places from six to eighteen cents a night. On the door of the inner room there is a tin sign with this inscription, as nearly as I can remember the words of it:

NOTICE!
The Proprietor of this Establishment
will not
Be Responsible for Articles lost
or stolen,
Unless they are left in his
CHARGE.

The inner room had no means of ventilation. It contained four double beds, in each of which was two men. The air of it was frightful. The side-room was little larger than a closet; it's only available space was under the stairs which led up to the first story. When this region was decent, these stairs led from the kitchen or store to this the coal-cellar. The lady proprietress was unwilling that we should enter that room. She sat up in bed and made some excuse, (I have forgotten what the lie was,) but the roundsman and I pushed past the beds on the floor near the door and went in. And what, Christian reader, do you suppose we saw there? Much that our pen refuses to write. Store, kitchen, family-home, boarding-house and brothel—all underground, and all combined in this one "establishment." The roundsman spoke to the woman. She answered with a filthy jest.

In the front room two beds were curtained off. In one lay the wife of the "proprietor."

"Well, how are you to-night?" asked Charley.

"Oh, an' I'm gettin' along nicely."—She had had a baby two nights since!

There were some twenty-five persons in this cave. It has room for one more—the cholera. It will put up here to recruit from its sea voyage, before it stalks forth to desolate our own healthy homes.

We descended two other cellars—in Baxter-street—only a short distance off. You would not suspect that people lived in them if you passed by in the day time. They have no windows facing on the street. You go down a few steps almost perpendicular. In one of these cellars no one lives in the front room. Dogs and cats have been here, but no housewife and no scavengers! In the back room are a few bunks—and one woman, young, good looking, a thin shawl wrapt about her, is still up and dressed. It is the daughter of the "proprietor." She would be esteemed a pretty girl if she were well clad, and surrounded with the comforts of a home. The men are unshaven, low-browed, vicious looking roughs. They get jobs, they say, along shore. They are chance laborers. The walls they sleep near are black and cold—they were never plastered. The floor is half rotten, filthy, and damp. There is no ventilation.

How can virtue breathe in such places? As well expect violets to bloom there. Can such men be temperate? Can such women be chaste or modest? Ought they to be expected to shun the bottle? Who among us would not hurry to the nearest groggery and gulp down any liquor, so that it warmed our limbs after a night's rest—if rest there be—in these chilly and foul cellars? As for the men, they can leave them in the morning and not return till night; but these places are the homes of the women. And the men drink—who wonders? who blames?—and leave their wives or women alone. And then *they* drink, and sin to get drink; and who *ought* to wonder? Who dare to blame? Ere we say that they need not sin we should try to lead their hopeless lives. I throw no stone. We went into another cellar. It was crammed full, and its atmosphere was absolutely putrid. Low, unventilated, filthy, vermin-ridden—like all the rest. In one room some twenty-six—curtained off, partly; a few in side-places, partitioned off; but all packed closely together in this kitchen, parlor, sleeping-room—Orphan Asylum!

For this was a philanthropic institution, this underground establishment.

The daughter of Kerry, who is mistress, had an infant in her arms.

"Is that your youngest?" I asked her.

"No-ah, indade, Mister," she said, "it's an orphan."

"Why don't you send it to an orphan asylum?" I asked.

She appeared shocked at the suggestion.

"It's mother gave it to me," she said, "when she was dying, and bid me kape it for the love ov God!"

"And you will?"

"Of coorse I will."

There *are* virtues, you see, that can flourish even underground.

Of the half-dozen other cellars that we entered, none presented any new features. Everywhere, extremest wretchedness, filth and poisonous miasms—men, women and children packed away in foul garments under foul bed-clothing—everywhere the traces of disease, physical and moral; everywhere invitations for pestilence to come over and sweep us off by hundreds and thousands because of our neglect of these our poor brethren and sisters.

Has not property duties as well as rights? Do your people realize how the poor of the city live? how they are taxed by rapacious landlords for the privilege of invoking death on New-York? None of the most wretched of these places are rented for less than $6 a month. Hundreds of these tenements should be remorselessly torn down as nuisances—swept away in order that the lives of the people may be saved. I am a stranger here; I have no other than a human interest in these things; but I tell you, good people of New-York, that if you continue to neglect the poor, you will answer for it ere long in the plague of the first born.

J. R.

AMERICAN TONNAGE AGAIN.

The New Steamship Line to Europe.

Yesterday the North American Lloyd Steamship Company entertained its friends on the superb steamship *Atlantic*, the first to sail in their new line to Southampton, Bremen and Havre. It is intended to run regularly between the above ports and New-York four first-class steamers, of which three are built and secured, the *Atlantic*, *Baltic* and *Metropolis*. This, with the two other lines in full operation, will afford great and desirable facilities to travelers and shippers, to whom the deprivations consequent upon the war were disastrous and inconvenient. The *Atlantic* is in every respect a first-class steamer. She has been thoroughly refitted, her cabins are furnished in the most elegant style, and the accommodations for both grades of passengers are of the best. Her dimensions are—length, 286 feet; breadth, 56 feet; depth of hold, 33 feet; burden, 2,845 tons. She will be dispatched for Europe on the 22d inst., and we are glad to learn that every indication of success is evident. The agents of the line, Messrs. Ruger Bros., have entrusted the command of the *Atlantic* to the veteran Capt. C. Hoyer.

Chess.

The progress made in the play of the grand tournament of the New-York Chess Club has advanced considerably since our last notice. In fact, the beginning of the end, as will be seen by the appended score, is already imminent:

CLASS ONE.

Mackenzie 3, *vs.* Stanley 1, drawn 2.
Thompson 3, *vs.* Zarega 1.
Dr. Barnett 0, *vs.* Worrall, who retires.
Belcher 2, *vs.* Johnson 0.
Warner 1, *vs.* Delmar 0, drawn 1.

Second Section.

Messrs. Belcher and Delmar having retired.
Mackenzie 11, *vs.* Dr. Barnett 0, drawn 1.
Thompson 1, *vs.* Warner 1, drawn 1.

CLASS TWO.

Mr. Graves wins in each section.

CLASS THREE.

Mr. Arrietta wins in each section.

The following game, occurring between Messrs. Thompson and Warner, is the latest addition to the numerous interesting conflicts to which the tournament has given rise:

GIUOCO PIANO OPENING.

White—Mr. Thompson.	Black—Mr. Warner.
1—P to K 4.	1—P to K 4.
2—K Kt to B 3.	2—Q Kt to B 3.
3—B to Q B 4.	3—B to Q B 4.
4—P to Q B 3.	4—K Kt to B 3.
5—Castles.	5—Kt takes K P.
6—P to Q 4.	6—P takes P.
7—P takes P.	7—B to K 2.

A very pusillanimous style of play—7 P to Q 4 was the correct move.

8—P to Q 5.	8—Kt to Q R 4.
9—B to Q 3.	9—Kt to Q B 3.

A wretched alternative—but perhaps Kt to K B 3 had been quite as bad.

10—P to Q Kt 4.	10—Q Kt to B 5.
11—R to K.	11—P to Q Kt 4.
12—Q to K 2.	12—K to B.
13—Q Kt to B 3.	13—P to Q B 3.
14—B to K B 4.	14—P to Q R 4.
15—P takes R P.	15—R takes P.
16—Q R to Q.	16—P to Q B 4.
17—K B takes Kt.	17—Kt takes B.

Black would have done better to take this piece with pawn, but under any circumstances his game is scarcely retrievable.

18—B to Q B 7.

Very well played indeed; the manner in which white follows up the advantages of his position is highly commendable.

18—Q to K.

19—P to Q 6.

To have taken R with B would have perhaps rendered the game somewhat shorter, but the course adopted is equally safe and far prettier.

	19—R to Q R 2.
20—B to Q 8.	20—Q B to B 3.
21—Q takes B, ch.	21—Q takes Q.
22—B takes Q, ch.	22—K to Kt.
23—B to K R 4.	23—B to Q R.
24—R to K 7.	24—P to K B 3.

25—R takes Q P, and after a few more moves Mr. Warner resigned the game.

LOCAL FIRES.

Conflagrations in Pearl, Broad, Chambers and Fifty-ninth Streets.

Yesterday was unusually prolific in fires, several alarms being sounded. Three were serious fires and the fourth came near being another.

IN PEARL-STREET.

At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire broke out in the varnish and oil store, No. 307 Pearl-street, owned by Julius Collin & Co. Owing to the combustible character of the stock in the store, the flames spread with great rapidity, gaining such headway that they destroyed the greater part of the stock and contents.

The Fourth Precinct Police were early on the ground, joined by those of the Second Precinct. The firemen were also rapid in their movements, and labored assiduously in endeavoring to check the flames, and succeeded so far that they were confined to the premises in which they originated. Commissioner Abbe, who resides at the Pearl-street House, was promptly on hand, and directed the movements of the firemen.

The loss of Colm & Co. is roughly estimated at $18,000. Insured for $12,500 in the following companies: Morris, $2,500; International, $5,000; Baltic, $5,000. The upper floors were occupied by Mrs. Ellen McDonough, as a boarding-house, who stated that she had seventy boarders living with her. Loss $1,500. Insured for $2,000 in the Hope Insurance Company. The building is owned by W. W. Fox, and the premises are damaged to the extent of $2,500. Insured for $5,500 in the Indemnity Insurance Company.

The adjoining premises, No. 305, occupied by A. Hecht & Co., leather dealers, was also slightly damaged, but the loss is covered by an insurance of $6,000 in the Astor, Firemens' and Central Park Ins. Co. The basement is occupied by Gustavus Ficke as a restaurant, whose loss by water is about $100. Insured for $600 in the Germania Insurance Co.

No. 52 Ferry-street, occupied by William Hogg, leather dealer, was slightly damaged by fire and water, being covered by an insurance of $2,500 in the Brooklyn Insurance Co.

The origin of the fire is stated to have been the result of carelessness on the part of the porter employed by Colin & Co.

IN BROAD STREET.

About 7 o'clock last evening a fire was discovered on the fifth floor of premises No. 66 Broad-street, occupied by Messrs. Dwyer & Chapman, dealers in cotton. The firemen were speedily on the ground and labored hard to extinguish the flames. Dwyer & Chapman's loss is estimated at about $2,000; supposed to be covered by insurance. The third and fourth floors were occupied by Witler & Tileston, also cotton dealers. Damage, $2,000; fully insured in the Continental Insurance Company. The second floor is occupied by W. J. Wilcox, broker, whose premises were slightly damaged by water. The first floor is occupied by Jacob S. Brown, commission merchant; slightly damaged by water. The basement is occupied by Smith & White, tin-smiths; damaged by water. The building was damaged about $1,500.

IN CHAMBERS-STREET.

About 4 A. M., a fire occurred in the ferry-house belonging to the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, situated at the foot of Chambers-street, North River, caused by the stove in the ticket-seller's office becoming overheated. Damage $150. No insurance.

IN FIFTY-NINTH-STREET.

At 9:15 o'clock last night a fire was discovered in the lower part of the four-story building, situated in the rear of No. 113 East Fifty-ninth-street, owned by Joseph Ex, who occupied the third and fourth floors; loss about $2,000; not insured. The first and second floors are occupied by John Drew as a cabinet shop; loss about $1,500; insured for $2,000 in the Peter Cooper Insurance Company. There being a very strong smell of camphene, the fire is presumed to be the work of an incendiary, and during the progress of the fire the Nineteenth Precinct Police arrested a man named John Dreher on suspicion, and he was locked up to await further investigation.

MAN SEVERELY BURNED.

An alarm of fire was given in the street caused by a light in the upper portion of No. 488 Pearl-street. On examination it proved to be caused by Owen Kelly rubbing his legs with benzine as a remedy for rheumatism, while sitting before a hot stove. The benzine took fire and severely burned Mr. Kelly about the legs and arms before aid reached him. He was conveyed to the New-York Hospital by the Sixth Precinct Police for treatment.

Mission Work in New-York.

A handsome document has just been issued from No. 30 Bible House, giving a brief account of the operations of the New-York City Mission during the past year. This Society was instituted in 1827, but is now being reorganized and incorporated, and adapted for more extended operations. The pamphlet before us gives a great variety of statistical information concerning the Churches, the ministers, and the principal benevolent societies of the City. The members of the Society are deeply interested in the efforts making to improve the homes of the poor, and several articles that have appeared in the Times upon this subject are reproduced in this report. The City Mission seems animated by a most catholic spirit, and is far from thrusting itself forward, as the only agency at work in the field, but most generously notices the undertakings of other societies, and extends a fraternal hand to every laborer. While there are many obstacles in the way of Christianizing the ignorant and the degraded, there seems to be no feeling of discouragement in the hearts of the zealous and devoted men and women who day and night are going about to do good. The results show that their self-denying labor is not in vain. It will be seen from the report that, in connection with the New-York City Mission, there are 667 voluntary tract visitors; that there are employed 42 missionary men and women, who made 64,314 missionary visits; who, at eleven mission stations and thirty rooms in tenant-houses, held 4,307 meetings; who befriended hundreds of widows and orphans, secured employment for scores of men, women and children, united in marriage many couples living in sin, obtained 437 temperance pledges, led 3,403 children and youth to Sabbath and day schools, persuaded 5,980 persons to attend church and mission, restored 124 to church privileges, loaned 2,652 volumes, gave 1,460 Bibles and Testaments, distributed 840,591 tracts, and induced 464 persons to unite with churches—all at an expenditure of less than $37,000.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Correction.—In the report of the case of Jewett *vs.* Schofield, published in the Times yesterday, where Mr. Jewett was awarded $60,656 81 by a jury in the Superior Court of Hudson County, N. J., against Schofield, who was convicted of having embezzled the proceeds of a valuable cargo belonging to the plaintiff, whose agent he was, which was disposed of at Matamoras, the reporter made use of the following language: "The goods shipped are said to have been such as were required by the people of the States in rebellion at that time, and for whom they were probably designed, and it is believed that two or three prominent and well known residents of Jersey City were interested in the venture, which, so far, has proved an unprofitable one." Mr. Jewett has called upon us to say that the above rumor is utterly without foundation. The goods shipped belonged solely to the firm of James C. Jewett & Co., and were none of them of a character contraband of war. Before the vessel left this port Messrs. Jewett & Co. entered into bonds with the Customs authorities for the proper disposal of the property, and the loyalty of the firm, individually and collectively, has never been questioned by those who know them.

Escape of an Extradited Prisoner.—A day or two since, a man named Geo. Gustaff, who had fled to this city from Montreal, was arrested on a charge of committing an assault with intent to kill, and was handed over to the proper officer to be taken back to Canada. The detectives who had charge of the prisoner on his way back to Montreal, it appears did not iron him, and when the train on which they had taken passage from this city was leaving Tarrytown, Geo. Gustaff took the liberty of throwing himself out of the window of the car where he had been sitting. This was, no doubt, very impudent on his part, but he escaped, and is by this time not in Canada, and not anywhere else that the officers who had charge of him know of. The bad feature about this escape is that, in future, prisoners on railroad cars may be ironed to the seats they occupy. Gustaff should have considered this, and not taken a jump which is calculated to spoil the thing for others who may travel under the same circumstances hereafter.

Charged with Forgery.—Officer Daniels, of the Second Precinct, yesterday arrested a man named Thomas Costello, on a charge of forgery, preferred by Nicholas Von Glahn, residing at No. 93 Bowery, who stated that the prisoner came to his store on the 3d inst., and exhibited a check for $75, purporting to have been drawn by Messrs. Napier & Welsford, on the National Bank of Commerce, and made payable to the order of R. Carpenter. While showing the check, Costello stated that he was out of funds, and requested Mr. Von Glahn to purchase the check, offering to sell it for $65. The check changed hands on these terms, when Costello signed his own name and that of R. Carpenter on the reverse of the check. On going to the bank, the check was pronounced a forgery. Justice Hogan of the Tombs Police Court, committed the prisoner to await further examination.

The Origin of Republicanism in America.—Dr. Edward S. Larned, of Texas, will deliver two historical lectures under the above general title, at the Mercantile Library Rooms, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, the first on Tuesday evening next, and the second on Friday evening. The subject of the first will be "The Pilgrim Republic, or the American Colonies Beneath Self-Rule;" and of the second, "English Misrule in America, or the Origin of and Causes for our Revolution." Dr. Larned is a well-known patriot, and during the rebellion well nigh received the crown of martyrdom at the hands of Texan rebels. Doubtless his lectures will be as well attended as they deserve to be.

A Fenian Demonstration.—The treasurer of the Roberts faction of the I. F. B.'s, Mr. Patrick O'Rorke, received a visit last night at No. 97 Attorney-street, where he resides, from some hundred members, who proclaimed themselves as of the brotherhood of the O'Mahoney faction, and demanded from him the funds said to be in his possession. Mr. O'Rorke entered into a parley with the malcontents, in the meantime dispatching his servant for a posse of police, who soon appeared on the spot, compelling the unexpected visitors to withdraw without the specie.

Shooting Affray.—During yesterday afternoon a butcher named David Tuomey was arrested by Officer Grady, of the Fourteenth Precinct, who was charged with having fired one barrel of a revolver at Edward Latham, residing at No. 406 Broome-street, with a felonious intent. The bullet missed its object, however. On being taken before Justice Hogan, at the Tombs, the prisoner was committed for trial in default of bail. The cause of the quarrel between Toumey and Latham did not transpire.

Personal.—Lord Monck, Governor-General of Canada, accompanied by his suite, arrived in the steamer *Australasian*, and is stopping at the Brevoort House.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

The Truant Home—Investigation of Charges Against the Superintendent.—Some weeks since, two of the female inmates of the Truant Home made complaint against Mr. A. C. Van Epps, the Superintendent of that Institution, to the effect that his deportment and actions toward them had been of a highly improper character. The examination into the charges was made before Justice Cornwell about a week after the complaints, on oath, had been made. The girls, meanwhile, remained in the Home, as alleged, under the influence of Mr. Van Epps. When the girls appeared before the Justice the second time, they denied all they had said in their first complaint, and there being no cause against Mr. Van Epps the case was dismissed. The Common Council, however, took the matter up, and appointed a committee to investigate the affair. This Committee, with Mayor Booth, held a preliminary meeting on Friday night, and resolved to visit the institution yesterday morning, without previous notice. They accordingly made an unexpected call at the Home, and proceeded to make an investigation. Mr. Van Epps being excluded from the room in which the Committee met, several girls were called in, and each one was separately examined. It being deemed advisable that the evidence should not be published until the whole had been taken and presented to the Common Council, no reporters were admitted. It is understood, however, that after the conclusion of the examination the Committee gave Mr. Van Epps the privilege to be examined before them in private on Monday next, until which day the Committee adjourned.

The Return of the Ninetieth Regiment N. Y. V.—This regiment, the last in service from Brooklyn, is on the return home, as seen by the following dispatch, received by Mayor Booth yesterday:

SAVANNAH, Saturday, Feb. 10, 1866.

"To Mayor Booth: The Ninetieth Regiment N. Y. S. V. leave this day for New-York, in steamer *San Jacinto*.

N. SHAURMAN, Lt.-Col. Comdg."

They may therefore be expected in two or three days.

Christian Union.—A series of public meetings for the promotion of this end will commence Sunday evening at 7½, in the Church of the Messiah, (Rev. Mr. Thrall',) Brooklyn; Dr. Vermilyea is to speak. Although this is contrary to the Bishop's expressed dictum in the pastoral it is to be hoped that no opposition will come from that quarter.

Fire in a Lime Shed.—A fire broke out in Archer's lime shed, in Bond-street, near Third, about 7:30 o'clock yesterday morning, caused by the leaking of water from the roof upon the unslaked lime stored there, causing damage to the amount of about $100.

General Term of the Supreme Court.—The General Term of the Supreme Court will meet in the Court-house, Brooklyn, on Monday, the 12th inst., before Judges Gilbert, Scrugham and Lott.

NEW-JERSEY.

Habeas Corpus Case.—In the Supreme Court, Hudson County, yesterday, a case was under examination before Judge Bedle, in which Robert Ogilvie had sued out a writ of *habeas corpus* for the custody of four of his children, at present with their mother, Betsey Ogilvie, at Jersey City. It appears that the parties for a number of years resided at Greenpoint, L. I.; but that in March last Mrs. Ogilvie, in consequence of alleged cruel and inhuman treatment of her husband toward herself and her younger children, felt constrained to separate from him, and seek a divorce in the Supreme Court of Kings County. Mr. Ogilvie denies the allegations, and recriminates. After the hearing of two or three witnesses, the case was adjourned to Saturday next.

Passengers Sailed.

Feb. 10—*In the steamship Etna, for Liverpool*—Miss E. Crowe, Rev. M. Hannon, C. Argudin, David Strang, wife and child, O. A. Simpson, N. J. Holmes, Mr. McIntyre, Albert Usher, E. de Saint Martin, Irvin Blakeley, of San Francisco; Charles Lawrence, John Aveyard, Wm. A. Wilson, John Deans, Wm. H. Brown, David, Lyons, Henry Westwood, Mr. Fleming, E. Wilmot, of England; Joseph Holehouse, Mme. Compere and child; R. H. Eastlock, and others in the steerage.

Feb. 11—*In steamship Virginia for Liverpool and Queenstown.*—Dr. De Zouche, Newark, N. J.; Mrs. Hall and infant, Miss Hall, New-York; Pougnone Jeune, New-Orleans; M. Carme, Paris; Daniel Leary, Baltimore; Chas. Baur, New-York; A. Weille, San Francisco; Edward Roper, Miss C. Roper, Hamilton, C. W.; A. H. Dickson, John E. Bones, Capt. John G. Rogers, Benj. Blossom, James Wilkes, New-York; H. R. Johnston, John A. Neilson, Columbus, Miss., and others in the steerage.

In Steamship Missouri, for New-Orleans.—Col. W. R. Nivens and daughter, T. F. Tracy, J. Dietz, C. A. Thingman, A. Chevmeyer, T. McDonald, Mr. [illegible] and wife, Dr. F. Hoskins, J. F. Gabrarda, E. Lewis, Miss G. F. Asmutes, R. F. Carleton, Mr. Dermendre, J. McDonald, Robt. Ruston, P. Undt, J. Teidel, D. Seidel, James Burns, Geo. Phillips, A. Howler, Alf'd Larner, Cyrus Young, D. H. Smith, Chas. Smith, W. B. Warner, R. D. Connery, P. Bonner, H. Gerden, R. Pearson, Jr., O. D. Pearson, J. Vredenburgh, wife and child; H. Estell, Wm. Day and wife, O. Crawford, J. Clark, R. Jimeson, Miss J. M. Eldridge, W. Hart, Mr. Samuels, J. T. Hoyt and wife, Mr. Garrets, J. Barton and wife, R. Thorn, O. Allison, Mrs. Paulson and two daughters, W. Edes, O. Prescott, Miss Mallan and 280 in steerage.

In steamship San Salvador, for Savannah—W. R. Hilliard, J. Wilmot, wife, daughter and two children; W. E. Lovett, H. Everson, Jr., J. E. Thorndike, Mrs. Gibbons, Mrs. E. Jenks and daughter, L. Hovey, E. R. [illegible], James Mulane, W. White, F. Clark, R. Ewell, H. B. Carrier, L. Wilson and wife, B. Usher, W. Schuyler, J. Eggert, Mrs. Frazier and three children, W. Braithwaite and wife, W. G. Barth, E. G. Osgood, W. S. Winder, Mrs. Servin and three children, Miss Buchanan, M. Ryan, S. E. and E. N. Ogden, R. Hasse, wife and son; R. Sollas, H. Henderson, wife and daughter, E. Webster and daughter, M. Woolley, J. Stiles and brother, S. Cohen, R. Clark, J. Hoxie, W. Easton, M. Murray, L. Harned, Mrs. R. Burnham and daughter, W. R. Laurence, E. Jones, J. Vreeland, F. Vreeland, W. O. Squire, W. H. Iverb, Mrs. F. W. Clark and son, S. H. Johnson, D. Crolius, H. Clarkson, Mr. Chase and wife, A. Matthews, D. Wilson and wife, and 18 in steerage.

Per steamship Herman Livingston, for Savannah.—J. McKay Sawyer, F. O. Dennis, John Reardon, Lewis Benedict and wife, Miss Mina Geary, Gustavus Geary, Mrs. Thurston, Rev. M. Riordan, T. H. Webster, J. McKenna, James Loftus, A. J. Gould, A. F. Thompson, R. D. Barlow, Miss Barlow, Wm. P. Van Rensselaer, L. Newcomb, George Dengham, Rev. Sam'l Benedict, Mrs. Benedict and six children; T. D. Harris, M. Gordon, J. C. Farris, G. H. Bradley, Mr. Lancome, James Davison, S. W. Superle, A. W. Halfrich, James H. Colburn, S. Batchelor, Miss Hooper, C. H. Green, A. Phillips, Thos. [illegible], M. Fannerty, D. G. Comstock, C. P. Devos, Dan. F. Tatem, O. H. Grover, R. R. Lawton, Mrs. Lawton and two daughters, Jos. Lawton, H. K. Jones, D. P. Burdett, and 27 steerage passengers.

In steamer Alhambra, for Charleston.—Richd. L. Morris, A. L. Marshall and wife, J. B. Betts, E. Mahoney, H. [illegible], J. H. Whitaker, M. E. Pickett, G. L. Kendall, D. R. Sorrell and wife, John McCord, J. Connolly, Mrs. Clements, Mrs. Groves, Miss Fowler, H. Stahlin, G. F. McDougal, S. Brown, H. Asher, John C. Shaw.

In steamship Saragossa, for Galveston.—Mr. De Cordova, J. McIver, J. C. Haley, C. J. Murron, G. Bear, Reuben Plate, S. Lichtenfeld, H. H. Dockerman, J. W. Lewing, Theodore Frank, R. Frank, J. Frank, P. Moran, S. D. Loomis, Mr. Saxe, Mrs. S. P. Butler, Miss Caroline Ludwig, Miss Mary Dillon, Miss Anna Schult, Miss Mary F. Hughes, Miss Mary McDowell.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 7 00 | Sun sets...... 5 20 | Moon rises... 3 40

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 4 37 | Gov. Island. 5 26 | Hell Gate...... 6 48

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Feb. 10.

Cleared.

Steamships Alexandria, Hattrick, Philadelphia, Jas. Hand; Huntsville, Crocker, New-Orleans, R. Lowden; Etna, (Br.,) Tibbets, Liverpool, J. G. Dale; Ellen S. Terry, Bearse, Newbern, C. Goodspeed; Costa Rica, Bradbury, Aspinwall, Pacific Mail Steamship Co.; Ashland, Norton, Boston, Whitney & Hathaway; Saragossa, Crowell, Galveston, A. Leary; Virginia, (Br.,) Prowse, Liverpool, National Steam Navigation Co.; Guiding Star, Berry, New-Orleans and Havana, J. A. Raynor; Missouri, Slocum, New-Orleans, Garrison & Allen; San Salvador, Atkins, Savannah, Garrison & Allen; Herman Livingston, Baker, Savannah, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Alhambra, Crowell, Charleston, A. Leary; Talisman, (Br.,) Deal, Kingston, Port-au-Prince and Turks Island, Ribon & Munoz; Niagara, Couch, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, G. Heineken & Palmore; E. C. Knight, Dents, Washington, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Glaucus, Gale, Boston, Neptune Steamship Co.

Ships Lisbon, Curtis, New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham; Clyde, (Br.,) Perry, Antwerp, W. F. Schmidt's Son.

Barks Tejucca, Harriman, Sagua la Grande, Walsh & Carver; Fleetwing, Ruland, Mobile, Van Brunt & Slaght; Jane Lothgow, (Br.,) Doody, Demerara, T. S. Whitman.

Brigs Bravo, (Swed.,) Cervin, Venice, Kremelberg & Co.; Courier, (Ham.,) Baumgarten, Para, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; T. H. A. Pitt, (Br.,) Covell, Bermuda, Middleton & Co.; Fred Clark, (Br.,) Coalfleet, Trinidad, Port Spain, Jones & Lough.

Schooners M. Filmore, Chase, Boston, S. W. Lewis; Ocean Traveler, Adams, Jacksonville, Young & Carver; Evelyn, Lockwood, Stamford; Daniel Gifford, Jerrell, Savannah, Van Brunt & Slaght; Emma J. Gott, Lavendar, Black River, Jam., Jas. Douglass; J. Lethal, Martin, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; Belton, Cousins, Norfolk, T. B. Chase & Co.; E. H. Barnes, Arey, Jacksonville, Dibble, Worth & Co.; Bay State, Torrey, Rockland, Me., W. S. Brown & Co.; Mary Borden, (Br.,) Le Blanc, Trinidad and Cienfuegos, B. F. Small & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Hatteras, Parrish, Norfolk 24 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steamship W. P. Clyde, Robbins, Wilmington, N. C., with mdse. to C. H. Pierson.

Steamship Virginia, Snyder, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Steamship Gen. Custer, Beckett, Philadelphia, with mdse. to W. Kirkpatrick.

Ship Prinz Albert, (Hamb.,) Plump, Hamburg 58 ds., with mdse. and 106 passengers to Sloman & Edye. From Jan. 31 to Feb. 6, had a very heavy gale from W. N. W. Had one death (an adult) on the passage.

Bark Margaret Hatfield, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Hatfield, Antwerp 70 ds., with mdse. to Edmiston Bros. Dec. 20, barometer 29 40, experienced a heavy gale from S. W. to N. W., with a heavy sea making a clean breach over the vessel, sweeping the decks fore and aft; at 7 P. M., shipped a heavy sea, which started the foretopgallant forecastle, stove bulwarks and cabin windows and filling the cabin with water; the vessel leaking, was obliged to throw overboard a part of the cargo to save her. Has had heavy weather on the coast; lost foretopgallant-yard and split sails.

Brig Lydia H. Cole, (Br.,) Samson, Matanzas 20 ds., with sugar and molasses to Waydell & Co.

Schr. Glimpse, (of Brixham,) Dewdney, Catacolo 64 ds., with fruit to G. F. Bulley. Has had heavy weather on the coast.

Schr. J. Morton, (Br.,) Gauger, Cornwallis, N. S., 20 ds., with potatoes to Duryea & Hyde.

Schr. N. Chase, Eldridge, Gloucester, with fish.

WIND—At sunset, S. E., light.

Sailed.

Steamships Costa Rica, Talisman, New-York, Etna, Virginia, Alhambra, Saragossa, Vicksburgh, Ellen S. Terry, Guiding Star, Huntsville, Missouri, Herman Livingston, San Salvador. Steamship Propontis, for Liverpool, has sailed from Quarantine.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Feb. 10—Arr. barks May Queen, from Africa; Chief, from New-Orleans.

HOLMES' HOLE, Feb. 9, 9 A. M.—Passing East, steamers Norman, from Philadelphia for Boston; Doris, from New-York for do.

Miscellaneous.

The ship Intrepid, arrived yesterday, is consigned to C. R. Green, and reports having had very heavy gales from N. W. for the last 10 days.

Spoken, &c.

Jessie—Br. bark, from Demerara for London, Jan. 14, lat. 31 19, lon. 51 17.

Larue—Br. bark, from Buenos Ayres for Portland, 38 ds. out, Jan. 25, lat. 34 46, lon. 63 29.

Wild Rover—ship, from New-Orleans for Liverpool, Jan. 28, lat. 32, lon. 67.

On the coast of Africa, Dec. 19, ship Sea Gull, and barks Warren White, Tidal Wave, Roebuck and Kedar.

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